EMANCIPATION CELEBRATIONS- 1940

ATTACKS PRESENT-DAY 'NEW FREEDOM' AT CHARLOTTE MEETING

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 11—Mrs. H. L. McCrorey of Johnson C. Smith University initiated the new year by delivering a challenging message as guest speaker at the Emancipation Day celebration January 1 by the citizens of Charlotte under the auspices o the Ministerial alliance at Little Rock Zion Church.

Mrs. McCrorey reviewed in retrospect the marvelous degree o progress the Negro has made, exhorted Negroes to be proud of their history, and then challenged Negroes of the present-day to build upon the foundation laid by their predecessors a grand and noble race. She reminded her audience that it was not through gaining of material goods alone, nor through education alone, as important as these are, that the Negro rose out of the depth of debauchery and insignificance into which slavery cast him, but it is because the Negro has possessed a grip on thing which have deep spiritual significance.

Mrs. McCrorey traced the rise of the Negro family from a time when only a few children were honorably born and honorably reared to the present time, when, as a rule, comparatively few children are dishonorably born, and the Negro family is now an institution for the honor of which thousands of Negro men would gladly give their lives today.

She referred to the much-talked about "new freedom" of the present-day, and referred to the duties and responsibilities. She called voting in local and national elections 'our intelligent and sacred duty," and stated it is the sacred duty of every red-blooded Negro citizen to do his bit to bring about a government in which justice and equity are meted out, and law-abiding citizens are protected and lawlessness abolished.

Virginia Union Professor Addresses Civic Group In Motor City

DETROIT, Jan. 4 (ANP)—Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, widely known lecturer and writer, and head of the department of economics and sociology at Richmond's Virginia Union university, was the Emancipation Day speaker here on Jan. 1. He appeared under auspices of the Detroit Civic Association and federated organizations. His subject: "The New Emancipation for the New Slavery."

" VENI, VIDI, VICI '

Col. Simmons at Mt Zion M. E. Church !

Col. Roscoe Simmons, despite the zero weather, despite the many joys that New Year's night engenders, despite the high prices charged for tickets, had a most representative audience at Mt. Zion M. E. Church Monday night. As usual his oratory on Emancipation and his beloved Lincoln, climbed the ethereal heights of intellectuality with soul stirring oratory. The pastor, Rev. D. P. Young, other officials and organization workers, were more than pleased, for they realized that the success was a tribute to their efforts, the greatness of the orator, the grace of God!

Emancipation To Be Celebrated By Congress Library

DEC 13 1940

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—(ANP)—Plans for the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the ratification of the 13th amendment abolishing slavery, announced on Dec. 18, 1865, are being readied by the Library of Congress.

In addition to exhbiits, a music festival will be held, beginning on December 18 in Coolidge auditorium of the library. Those who will appear include Roland Hayes, Marian Anderson, the Golden Gate quartet and the Budapest quartet.

Other plans now being developed include the selection of outstanding books, manuscripts, and other materials from the national library's extensive collections which will reflect the history of the American Negro and to some extent show the contributions the race has made to American culture. This display of perhaps 400 significant items will be installed in the main exhibit hall on the second floor of the library, where the original manuscripts of the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence are on permanent display.

In the basement exhibit hall will be displayed a representative selection of the works of contemporary Negro artists. This exhibit will be installed by the Federal Arts project, which is selecting for the purpose from its archives a large number of examples of the various forms of graphic technique in which Negroes have excelled.

Savannah, Ga., Press
January 1, 1941

NEGROES CELEBRATE EMANCIPATION DAY

OBSERVANCE MARKED BY PARADES AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Negroes of the city and county celebrated the seventy-eighth anniversary of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation today with parades and special religious programs.

The city observance, with the Rev. C. K. Knight, D. D., pastor of St. James A. M. E. Church, as speaker, was held at the First Bryan Baptist Church. The county ceremonies were at the New Zion Baptist Church, West Savannah, with the Rev. Brooks M. Lovett, D. D., of Washington, as speaker.

A parade preceded the city observance, coming from West Broad and Gwinnett streets at 10:30 o'clock this morning, south to Henry street, to East Broad, to Oglethorpe avenue, to West Broad, to Bay, to Fahm, to Bryan and then to the church.

Another parade, in which county celebrants participated, formed at the West Savannah negro school at 10 o'clock and moved to Richard street, to Lathrop avenue, to Augusta avenue, to Fair street, and then to the church.

The county program was as follows:

America, audience; invocation, Rev. S. King; national anthem, New Zion choir; Scripture reading, Rev. J. J. Dinkins; selection, New Zion choir; welcome in behalf of church; introduction of master of ceremonies by President M. J. Jackson of Emancipation Association; remarks by Rev. J. Mims, master of ceremonies; selection, Springfield Terrace community, and other features.

The program of the city observance was as follows:

Introduction of president, Rev. L. M. Terrill, D. D., by A. H. Simmons of the Social Clubs Union; hymn, Rev. I. J. Johnson, D. D.; prayer, Rev. R. J. Cliffin, B. D.; selection, First Bryan Baptist choir; Scripture, Rev. W. D. Turner, D. D.; hymn, Rev. W. C. Davis, B. D.; welcome on behalf of church, Deacon Nathan Roberts; duet, Sister Tillie Fields and Sister Laura Parks; song, "America," congregation; introduction of master of ceremonies, Rev. G. B. Hannan, B. D.; remarks, master of ceremonies, Rev. D. W. Stephens, D. D.; National Negro Anthem by audience. Ten-minute talks: For physicians, Dr. S. M. McDew; for insurance companies, A. J. Clement of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company; for the business men, S. A. Jones. Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, Sister Thelma Lee Stevens; introduction of speaker, by Rev. R. A. Lark, D. D.; address, Rev. C. K. Knight, D. D., pastor of St. James A. M. E. Church, Savannah; solo, Sister E. Holley; benediction, Rev. R. F. Harrington, D. D.

Emancipation Day To Be Celebrated

Washington Post
1-2-41

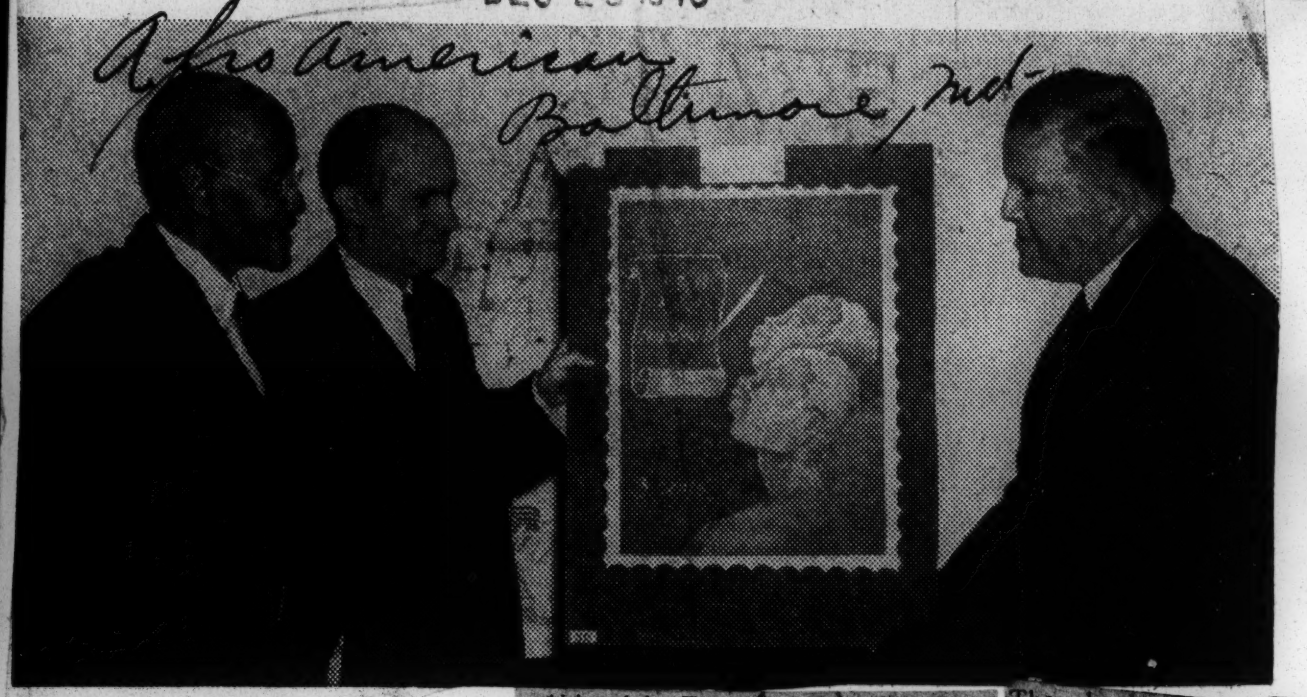
The seventy-eighth annual observance of the Emancipation Proclamation will be held at 11:30 a. m. Wednesday at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Fourteenth and Corcoran Streets Northwest.

The Rev. J. H. Hemingway, D. D., general secretary and treasurer of the A. M. E. Church, will deliver the address. The William Mundle chorus will sing.

Viewing Prize Stamp Model

DEC 28 1940

Afro American Baltimore, Md.



Major R. R. Wright, Sr., president of the Citizens' and Southern Bank, Philadelphia, Add B. Anderson of the Philadelphia Board of Education, and third assistant Postmaster General Ramsay S. Black are shown above (left to right) viewing the prize winning stamp model depicting the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Thirteenth Amendment. The first prize winner was submitted by Minnie Reid of Bennett College.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington Cooperates in 75th Anniversary of 13th Amendment Proclamation

DEC 26 1940

The eighteenth of December was the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment which ended slavery in the United States.* In celebration of this Anniversary, the Library of Congress opened an exhibit of Negro books and manuscripts, an exhibit of Negro painting, and a festival of four concerts of Negro music and music presented by Negro artists. The festival was made possible by the generosity of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. The first concert given on the evening of December 18 presented to Washington Miss Dorothy Maynor, the celebrated Negro soprano; the second concert presented the Budapest Quartet; the third an evening of folk music; and the last presented Mr. Roland Hayes, internationally famous musician and first of the great Negro singers.

*Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was dated 1863 but the Thirteenth Amendment was not introduced in the Congress until January 1865. The last state necessary to ratification, Georgia, ratified the Amendment on December 6, 1865 and th Amendment was proclaimed by Secretary Seward on December 18, 1865.

The exhibit and the festival were arranged with the advice and assistance of a number of the most distinguished Negro scholars, writers, musicians, and artists in the United States. The Advisory Committee on the music festival was made up of: Mr. Harry T. Burleigh, Miss Lulu B. Childers, Dr. Alain Locke, Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, and Mr. W. Grant Still. The Advisory Committee on the exhibit of books and manuscripts include: Professor Sterling Brown, Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Mr. Henry P. Slaughter, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Mr. John P. Davis and Dr. Carter Woodson. Mr. Holgar Cahill, National Director of the WPA Art Program and Dr. Alain Locke were in charge of the arrangements for the exhibit of painting.

The Negro paintings exhibited were selected from the work of contemporary Negro painters in Washington, Chicago, New York, and other cities.

The books and manuscripts were principally from the collections of the Library of Congress but they contained numerous important items loaned to the Library of Congress by the New York Public Library from its Schomberg Collection. The Schomberg Collection in the New York Public Library is one of the largest and most important libraries on the Negro. The action of the New York Public Library in loaning material from this collection is a noteworthy example of interlibrary cooperation, since the New York Public Library has never before loaned materials of such value for exhibit outside the City of New York.

Items from the Library of Congress collections include Briton Hammond's **Narrative of a Negro,** published in 1760; the 1792 Almanac by Benjamin Banneker; Phillis Wheatley's poems on various subjects, London, 1773, first edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation bearing signatures of Lincoln and Seward; manuscript autobiography of Hiram R. Revels, the first Negro serving in the United States Senate; Volume, William Lloyd Garrison's **The Liberator.**

The festival of Negro music presented not only two of the greatest of living Negro singers but also, in the evening of folk music, examples of the magnificent anonymous music produced by the Negro people, and, in the evening of Chamber music, examples of music by Negroes and the use of Negro themes in the music of other composers.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATIONS- 1940

Savannah Ga., News
January 2, 1940

NEGROES OBSERVE EMANCIPATION DAY

BIG PARADE IS HELD

Program Follows at St Philip's Monumental

BY REV. W. O. P. SHERMAN

Great crowds lined the different streets yesterday at 11 a. m. to view the parade of the seventy-seventh annual celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation, by the Emancipation Association, Social Clubs Union, veterans' organizations, ministers and civic bodies wearing badges of red, white and blue, emblematic of "Old Glory" and the American flag, carried by flagbearer. Headed by two of the city's motorcycle and motor car officers, a bugle corps and a brass band that played good music, the parade marched out West Broad to Henry to East Broad to Oglethorpe, to West Broad on to Bay, to Fahm, to Hull street near Fahm to St. Philip's Monumental A. M. E. Church, Rev. H. M. Parker, pastor.

The parade was in charge of Maj. L. W. Sales, Revs. H. Williams, R. Richards and F. Wright. Splendid cooperation was given in the management by the Emancipation Association, Social Clubs Union, Spanish-American and World War Colored Veterans' organizations.

A. H. Simmons, president of the Social Clubs Union, presented their representative, Raleigh A. Bryant who introduced Rev. L. M. Terrill president of Emancipation Association, and the program was as follows:

Devotions by Revs. A. Dickerson C. H. Walls and J. L. Butler; selection by St. Phillip Monumental choir welcome on behalf of church, Eugene Easom; song, "America," congregation; introduction by master of ceremonies, by Rev. E. D. Davis; remarks Rev. D. W. Stevens, master of ceremonies; national negro anthem, audience; paper, James M. King (Fred Douglas); reading of Emancipation Proclamation, Sister Lucile Fletcher; solo, Sister Essie Mae Lash; introduction of speaker, Rev. C. P. Hobbs; address, Rev. S. A. Baker.

Rev. S. A. Baker, the pastor of Central Baptist Church, guest speaker, after a few preliminary remarks, plunged into his address from the subject, "Free Negro Ethics." He said among other things that ethics was the science of a man's life of duty, or of what man ought to do, or ought not to do in the world."

"We have come a long ways but yet further to go. Our illiteracy has been reduced from 90 per cent to 16 per cent. We are credited with making 32 per cent of the cotton, 19 per cent of the tobacco, 16 per cent of the corn. We should be proud to note as a race, we have 1,247 lawyers, 3,805 physicians and surgeons, 25,034 clergymen; 54,683 teachers and numbers who are trying out new vocations successfully."

The speaker held up Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute as being a noted agricultural chemist of America. "The negro needs to stress more and more character and industrial education and more and better vocational guidance as a means to secure for himself greater and permanent economic security.

"I believe the race should never depart from the philosophy of the late Booker T. Washington, for the one who can do best what multitudes do well will always have a job."

Rev. Baker held up as real examples further to the vast audience, Johnson, Dunbar, Hays, Harrison in music; Tanner, in art; Mary McLeod Bethune, G. W. Carver, B. T. Washington, in education.

"The negroes should feel proud of their war records. Crispus Attucks, Peter Salem and others. We played our part in the Revolutionary, War Between the States, Spanish-American and World War 100 per cent and always proved to be loyal and true.

"Our health conditions greatly improved in the past few years. Our death rate is steadily being decreased. Cleanliness is next to Godliness," he emphasized as he urged better sanitary improvements in order to have better health.

"We should feel proud of our race and the rapid strides we have made. We do not want to be white, but want good schools, police protection and allowed a chance to make the most of ourselves.

"Let us more and more feel proud of ourselves. Let us help solve the problems and this will take courage.

"As a race we should not forget our God and church but live up to the pledges taken when you joined the church. Back to the church and back to God and He will supply all our needs."

The speaker closed amid dense applause by reciting a poem by the late Weldon Johnson:

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou Who has brought us thus far on the way,
Thou Who has led us by night,
Let us into the light,
Keep us within the path we pray
Lest our feet stray from the place,
Our God where we met Thee,
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wishes of the world, we forget Thee,
Shadowed beneath Thy hand
May we forever stand.

Benediction, Rev. Baker.

Committee on band, Revs. J. L. Mack, C. P. Hobbs, F. Wright, J. T. Taylor, N. C. Conner, C. H. Walls, R. J. Dinkins; Social Clubs Union C. Gillerson; publicity, Revs. H. M. Parker, W. O. P. Sherman, E. D. Davis, J. L. Butler, W. F. Underwood, C. P. Hobbs, I. J. Johnson, J. H. Brown, E. J. Washington; Social Clubs Union, R. A. Bryant; advertising committee, Revs. J. H. Martin, W. B. Brown, S. A. Baker; Social Clubs Union, R. A. Bryant; marshals, Maj. L. W. Sales, Revs. F. Wright, H. Williams, R. Richards; officers of Social Clubs Union, A. H. Simmons, president; A. S. Rogers, vice president; I. S. Lagress, financial secretary; I. A. Simmons, recording secretary; D. B. Bass, treasurer.

Official roster—Committees: Program, Revs. W. O. P. Sherman, W. F. Underwood, J. Q. Adams, D. W. Stephens, E. O. S. Cleveland, R. A. Lark; Social Clubs Union, Rev. H. E. Hagins, J. King, Nathan Frazier and Lee Johnson; badge committee, Revs W. S. Scott, C. N. Hawk, J. L. Butler, Henry Williams, E. J. Hankerson, A. Dickerson, J. W. Maxwell Social Clubs Union, Sisters L. Parker E. Rovenia, Tillie Fields; finance committee, Revs. E. D. Davis, R. J. Dinkins, E. O. S. Cleveland, J. L. Mack L. M. Terrell, D. W. Stephens, W. F. Underwood, H. M. Parker, W. O. P. Sherman, S. R. Dinkins; Social Club Union, D. B. Bass, Adam Rogers, I. S. LaGree.

Officers of the Emancipation Association: Rev. L. M. Terrill, president Rev. D. W. Stephens, vice president Rev. W. O. P. Sherman, secretary Rev. S. A. Baker, assistant secretary Rev. W. F. Underwood, treasurer.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
January 2, 1940

Negro Parade Is Largest In Several Years

Mile-Long March Staged in Honor of Emancipation Day

With a mile-long parade, including four bands and a drum and bugle corps, Norfolk Negroes yesterday afternoon celebrated the 77th Emancipation Day. The final exercises were held last night at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church with the Rev. J. J. Freeman, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Lamberts Point, the principal speaker.

The parade was declared by officers of the Norfolk Emancipation Association to be one of the largest and best of several years. Drum majorettes led some of the bands. Forming at Church Street and Avenue C, the line of march was on Church to Bute street and on Bute street to Granby. Turning south at Granby the parade marched to Main and turned east to Fenchurch; on Fenchurch street to Wood street, on Wood street to Chapel street, passing the reviewing stand on the grounds of the Laura E. Titus School. From the stand the parade went on Chapel to Princess Anne road, on Princess Anne road to Wide street, where it was dispersed.

Parade Officers

J. B. Williams was the chief marshal. James E. Smith assistant chief marshal, and David Alston the president of the Emancipation Association. Units in the line of march were previously announced as follows:

Chief Marshal, Color Squad from Prince Johnson Post No. 1076, V. F. W., chief of staff and staff marshals. First Division: Excelsior Brass and Reed Band, U. S. Naval Detachment (Negro) from Naval Training Station, Company 1351, CCC, Yorktown.

Second Division: Metropolitan Band, I. L. A. Locals 1379, 1248, 987, 1480 and others. Greater Norfolk Lodge of Elks No. 132, Norfolk Temple 1-A. Third Division: Sons of Norfolk Fraternal, Beneficial and Social Association, Phyllis Wheatley Circle, Female Auxiliary of the Sons of Norfolk, Supreme Council of White Lily Benevolent Association, Crown Princess Ladies' Auxiliary, Powhatan Lodge No. 2, B. P. H. of Buffaloes.

Fourth Division, Boy Scouts of America Drum and Bugle Corps; executive committee and commission, Norfolk District No. 7, Boy Scouts, Boy Bicycle Riders. Fifth Division: Floats from the senior choir of the First Calvary Baptist Church, Norfolk Community Hospital, Arts and Crafts Shop, Booker T. Washington High School, Pile Drivers Float, organizations in cars, business trucks and officials of the Norfolk Emancipation Association.

Others on last night's program besides the speaker were the Rev. Mr. Dixon, President Alston, Miss Bessie Wright, Miss Hattie Hayes, Mrs. Essie Perkins, Mrs. Mamie Kornegay, Mrs. Ida Merritt and Mrs. Gladys Carney.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
January 3, 1940

Prof. Giles Is Emancipation Speaker Here

BY REV. L. P. GREGG.

The Emancipation program was held in its usual way but with unusual advance over previous occasions in the chapel of Henderson Institute Monday afternoon. There was some improvement in attendance and very fine interest and attention.

The address was delivered by Prof. H. L. Giles, of the St. Paul high school, Lawrenceville, Va. It was well prepared and was quite an asset to two coveted institutions of American life—freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. He took as his bases the issuance of the proclamation, the defense of the South and the return from Appomattox.

Unlike the accustomed spit-fire orator on occasions like this, when the emotions of the hearers may be easily exploited and squandered, he treated the conviction of the South as being as well-born and logically followed as that of the North. He scorned hate and prejudice as being valueless, especially in the light of the new situations which grew out from the strife.

He said in January, 1863, the Negro was emancipated, but today in January, 1940, the Negro is free and freer than he wants to realize. With the emancipation of the Negro there arose certain and many generous agencies to stand by his side and give him assistance; but today these agencies have more or less passed away.

Now the Negro must not expect much outside aid to perpetuate himself as a race, but must discover for himelf and in himself the powers for his self-determination.

His quotations were both penetrating and large—from phrases to pages, from men to prophets, from thoughts agreeable to ideas, disagreeable and from writers white to writers colored. He disagreed with Kelly Miller in his view that satisfaction was attained when the Negro was landed on these shores from Africa.

To the speaker the journey from Appomattox is not yet ended. He held out to his hearers no fancied land of promise across some wilderness but a home to be built without hate and prejudice but with hard work and honest virtue, right here in the South.

Boasting never suits any occasion, but the committee and Negro ministers feel very proud of what was accomplished through this program in the way of getting hold of a new attitude without a dictator.

MIAMI CELEBRATES

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 4—Joint celebration was held here Monday January 1, of Emancipation Day and the founding, one year ago of the Negro Citizens' Service League at the Mt. Jion Baptist Church.

The league, of which Sam B. Solomon is president, has had a sensationally successful first year.

Among its achievements have been (1) the encouragement of nearly 3,000 Miami Negroes to register; (2) police protection for Negroes at the polls; (3) the encouragement of more than 1,700 Negroes to vote in the May election; (4) defiance of the Ku Klux Klan, and (5) its help in the election of three new city commissioners.

Elliot J. Pieze is secretary of the league; H. S. Bragg, treasurer, and Otis Mundy, chairman of the board.

U. S. LIBRARY PLANS EXHIBIT

Schomburg Collection On Display for 75th Anniversary of Freedom

DEC 21 1940

The eighteenth of December the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment which ended slavery in the United States. In celebration of this anniversary, the Library of Congress is opening an exhibit of Negro books and manuscripts, an exhibit of Negro painting, and a festival of four concerts of Negro music and music presented by Negro artists.

The festival is made possible by the generosity of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. The first concert was given on the evening of December 18 and presented to Washington Miss Dorothy Maynor, the celebrated Negro soprano; the second concert will present the Budapest Quartet; the third will be an evening of folk music; and the last will present Roland Hayes, internationally famous musician and first of the great Negro singers.

The exhibit and the festival have been arranged with the advice and assistance of a number of the most distinguished Negro scholars, writers, musicians, and artists in the United States. The advisory committee on the music festival is made up of Harry T. Burleigh, Miss Lulu B. Childers, Dr. Alain Locke, Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, and W. Grant Still.

The advisory committee on the exhibit of books and manuscripts include: Professor Sterling Brown, Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Henry P. Slaughter, Dr. L. D. Reddick, John P. Davis and Dr. Carter Woodson. Holgar Cahill, national director of the WPA Art Program and Dr. Alain Locke are in charge of the arrangements for the exhibit of painting.

The Negro paintings to be exhibited have been selected from the work of contemporary Negro painters in Washington, Chicago, New York, and other cities. The books and manuscripts are principally from the collections of the Library of Congress, but they contain numerous important items loaned to the Library of Congress by the New York Public Library from its Schomberg Collection. The Schomberg Collection in the New York Public Library is one of the largest and most important libraries on the Negro. The action of the New York Public Library in loaning material from this collection is a noteworthy example of inter-library cooperation, since the New York Public Library has never before loaned materials of such value for exhibit outside the City of New York.

Items from the Library of Congress collections include Briton Hammond's **Narrative of a Negro**, published in 1760; the 1792 Almanac by Benjamin Banneker; Phillis Wheatley's poems on various subjects, London, 1773, first edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation bearing signatures of Lincoln and Seward; manuscript autobiography of Hiram R. Revels, the first Negro serving in the United States Senate; Volume 1, William Lloyd Garrison's **The Liberator.**

The festival of Negro music presents not only two of the greatest of living Negro singers but also, in the evening of folk music, examples of the magnificent anonymous music produced by the Negro people, and, in the evening of Chamber music, examples of music by Negroes and the use of Negro themes in the music of other composers.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS HONORS EMANCIPATION ANNIVERSARY

1940

WASHINGTON. (ANP)

Since December 18 is actually the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Thirteenth Amendment, which ended slavery in this country, in celebration, the Library of Congress is opening an exhibit of books and manuscripts, an exhibit of painting, and a festival of four concerts of music, all either by or about colored persons.

The festival is made possible by the generosity of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall foundation. The first concert to be given Wednesday will present to Washington Miss Dorothy Maynor, the celebrated soprano; the second concert will present the Budapest quartet; the third will be an evening of folk music; and the last will present Roland Hays, internationally famous tenor.

The exhibit and the festival have been arranged with the advice and assistance of a number of distinguished scholars, writers, musicians, and artists in the United States.

The advisory committee on the music festival is made up of Harry T. Burleigh, Miss Lulu B. Childers, Dr. Alain Locke, Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, and W. Grant Still.

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The paintings to be exhibited have been selected from the work of contemporary painters in Washington, Chicago, New York, and other cities.

The books and manuscripts are principally from the collections of the Library of Congress but they contain important items sent by the New York Public library from its Schomberg collection.

The Schomberg collection is one of the largest and most important libraries on the colored man. The action of the New York Public library in lending material from this collection is a noteworthy example of interlibrary cooperation, since the New York Public library has never before lent materials of such value for exhibit outside the city.

Items from the Library of Congress collections include Briton Hammond's "Narrative of a Negro," published in 1760; the 1792 Almanac by Benjamin Banneker; Phillis Wheatley's poems on various subjects, London, 1773; first edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe; a copy of the emancipation proclamation bearing signatures of Lincoln and Seward; manscript autobiography of Hiram R. Revels, our senator and a volume of William Lloyd Garrison's "The Liberator."

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION- 1940

Hattiesburg, Miss. American
December 31, 1940

NEGRO EMANCIPATION PROGRAM SET FOR WEDNESDAY NIGHT

An emancipation program and banquet will be given at the Morning Star Baptist church, located at the corner of Klondike and Elizabeth avenue, Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock to celebrate the 78 years of freedom of the negro race.

Dr. D. C. Jackson and Prof. E. W. Hall will be the principal speakers. The Rev. G. W. Smith, pastor of Zion Chapel A. M. E. church, will deliver the sermon. He will be assisted by Sergeant L. Vontress of the 24th infantry, Camp Shelby.

Special music will be furnished by the Second Senior choir, with Friendship, East Jerusalem and Mt. Bethel church choirs contributing two numbers each.

The banquet will be held at the close of the program. Plates will be 25 cents each.

The public is cordially invited to attend, according to the Rev. J. W. Hand, pastor of the Morning Star church.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
December 29, 1940

Negroes to Observe Emancipation Day

The annual observance of the Emancipation proclamation will be celebrated by the colored people of Columbus Wednesday afternoon, January 1, 1941, at 1 o'clock, at the First African Baptist church, corner Ninth street and Fifth avenue, it was stated Saturday by Dr. William H. Spencer, Jr., who says:

"The following program will be rendered, opening song, "God Bless America"; scripture, Rev. J. C. Cook; negro national anthem, congregation; invocation, Rev. W. A. Reid; song, First African Baptist church choir; reading of the Emancipation proclamation, Margaret Walker; selection, First African Baptist church choir; introduction of speaker, Rev. J. S. Bryan; Emancipation address, Rev. H. I. Bearden, pastor of St. James A. M. E. church; vocal solo, Lillian Sims; presentation of Edwin J. Turner memorial award, Dr. E. B. Coffee; remarks, E. G. Jenkins, president local branch N. A. A. C. P.; offertory; song; and benediction.

Prof. B. T. Fowlkes will be master of ceremonies, and the public is cordially invited to attend this observance."

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
December 31, 1940

Colored Citizens Plan Celebration Of Emancipation

The Emancipation Celebration association of Leon county will lead the colored citizens of Leon county in celebration of Emancipation here tomorrow, Jan 1.

Among the organizations taking part will be the churches, colleges, schools, Boy Scouts, World war veterans and fraternal organizations. Three church choirs will furnish music for the occasion, and a student of music at the Florida A and M college will be special soloist.

Introductory remarks for the occasion will be given by S H Coleman, president of the association, and the main address will be delivered by the Rev William Ming, pastor of Geshemane Baptist church. The program will begin at 11 a m in Bethel Baptist church on N Boulevard st.

Other officers of the association are, Dean J B Bragg, vice president; Prof J G Riley, treasurer, and C J A Pattyfoode, secretary.

Associate officers cooperating to make the program a success are, Dr J P E Lee, president of Florida A & M college; Prof W R Perkins, Griffin high school; Prof J L Porter, Lincoln high school; the Rev Divella Crawford, commander Tallahassee post World War Veterans; E A Pottsdammer, chairman executive council Boy Scouts, and the Rev N Z Graham, president NAACP.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 31, 1940

Emancipation Of Negro To Be Celebrated Here

A celebration commemorating the seventy-eighth year of the emancipation of Negroes in the United States will be held at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday at the Twenty-Third Street Baptist Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-Third Street, South, Birmingham.

The observance is under the auspices of the Emancipation Celebration Association of Greater Birmingham. The Rev. J. R. Matthews, D. D., is president of the association, and extends an invitation to the Negro population of Birmingham to be present at the celebration.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
December 31, 1940

Negroes Observe Anniversary Of Their Freedom

Valdosta Negroes will celebrate the 78th., anniversary of the emancipation proclamation setting members of their race in the United States free from slavery, tomorrow at noon, at the St. Paul A. M. E. church Negro leaders said today.

An interesting program, in which leaders of the race in the city will take part has been arranged.

Patriotism and fidelity to the United States will be among the topics stressed in this program. A number of special song selections will be directed.

The program is under the Lowndes county emancipation committee.

Greensboro, N. C. News
December 31, 1940

NEGROES TO OBSERVE EMANCIPATION DAY

Service Wednesday At Institutional Baptist Church.

Marking the anniversary of the freedom of slaves, local negroes will observe emancipation anniversary at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at Institutional Baptist church with Rev. H. C. Miller presiding.

Featured talk of the service will be by Dr. F. D. Blueford, president of A. and T. college. Following congregational singing and scripture by Rev. W. F. Witherspoon, there will be prayer by A. H. Peeler, an anthem by the congregation, and reading of the emancipation proclamation by Dorothy Newland, of Omaha, Nebr. A musical number by the Dudley high school glee club, under direction of Mrs. E. L. Penn, will precede Dr. Bluford's address. A solo by Christine Brown and benediction by Rev. C. W. Anderson, pastor, will close the service.

Kinston, N. C. Free Press
December 30, 1940

Negro Celebration.

There will be a celebration of 75 years of freedom and progress of the Negro race at the colored First Baptist Church, on East Street, at 1 p. m. Wednesday. A parade will start at Tower Hill School and move down Blount Street to Queen and south to Shine, thence east to the church. Pictures of Negro progress will be on display in the church basement. The public is invited to join in the parade, which will begin at 1 o'clock.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
December 31, 1940

Emancipation Day Service to Be Held

An emancipation service under the auspices of the Baptist Ministers' Conference, the Ministerial Alliance, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Youth Conference of Richmond will be held at Second Baptist Church, Randolph Street and Idlewood Avenue, tomorrow at 1 P. M.

Dr. J. T. Hill, pastor of Second Baptist, will preside. Dr. J. H. Jackson, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention, will speak on the "Emancipation Address."

Mobile, Ala. Press
December 30, 1940

Emancipation Day Program Planned

Colored Mobilians will observe the seventy-eighth anniversary of the emancipation, commemorating the freedom of colored people from slavery with appropriate exercises Wednesday.

At a special program to be held at the State Street A. M. E. Church at 3 p.m. on Emancipation Day, speeches will be made by Dr. Thomas A. Stevens and Rev. A. E. Williams. The Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will sponsor the meeting. The public is invited.

EMANNIPATION CELEBRATION - 1940

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Stamps In The News

By C. E. Butterfield

Associated Press Feature Service

AUSTRALIA'S defense stamps have arrived in a set of four.

Today Australia's navy (most of it) is in the Mediterranean. Much of her army is in the Near East. At home Australians are busy building new factories to supply war products for Great Britain.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain calls these stamps, "Australian War Effort Commemoratives."

The new set of four has a total value of one Australian shilling. There's a brown six-penny, a carmine two-penny, a bright green one-penny, and a blue three-penny. The design includes three uniformed men with the background showing the head of a Red Cross nurse. Buildings on the right and trees on the left complete the picture.

The inscription is simple: "Australia 1940 postage."

* * *

Argentina is making some changes in cancellations and first-day issues that will make acquisition of stamps easier for collectors.

Next stamp expected from the Latin-American country will honor her sixth president, Julio Argentino Roca. The stamp, a five-centavo, probably will appear in November. It will show the president in armor on horseback.

New air mails soon to come from Argentina will be the first new issues for about five years. . . . . The Cook Islands one and one-half pence violet and black has appeared as an addition to a series already out but with a three-pence surcharge.

The Hayden planetarium arranged an interesting exhibit of stamps dealing with astronomical subjects for October showing. The group included 11 rocket stamps from England, Australia, India, and other countries.

* * *

In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of the Swedish sculptor, Johan Tobias Sergel, Sweden has issued two postage stamps—a 15-ore brown and a 50-ore gray.

* * *

Latest commemoratives of the anniversary of the first adhesive postage stamp are from Estonia. The four stamps show the same design of a carrier pigeon and plane. Values are three-cent orange, 10-s purple, 15-s reddish brown and 30-s blue.

* * *

The United States Postoffice Department has issued a photograph of a new three-cent stamp to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the slavery abolition amendment to the Constitution.

First-day sales will be at the New York World's Fair. The initial printing will include 40,000,000 stamps.

Self - addressed envelopes should be forwarded to the Postmaster, Flushing, New York, by collectors wanting first-day covers.

Says Special Stamp Distorts History; Has Political Move

Senator-Elect Brewster Avers Post Office Used To Entice Negro Votes

OCT 26 1940

Use of the Post Office Department and a distortion of history to influence the colored vote were charged to the New Deal recently by Senator-elect Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, who made the following statement:

"In a letter addressed by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker to Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux, Washington evangelist, president of the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race, the announcement is made that 'President Roosevelt has given the order to proceed' with stamp petitioned for by your association to be issued in honor of the signing of the 13th Amendment.'

"The Postmaster-General's letter, photostat copies of which have gone to thousands of colored voters, conveys the further information that the stamp will be ready by October 20, the date set by the association to celebrate seventy-five years of freedom and prosperity of the Negro race in America, made possible by the signing of the 13th Amendment.'

Stamp Rushed Up

"Just why this so-called commemorative stamp should have been issued just a few days prior to the national election is something of a mystery, in view of the fact that the 13th Amendment was not ratified by proclamation of the Secretary of State until December 18, 1865, so that Mr. Roosevelt and the Postmaster General are taking liberties with history by advancing the date approximately two months.

"It also so happens that Elder Michaux proposed prior to the Democratic National Convention not only that Mr. Roosevelt be nominated for a Third Term, but that Mrs. Roosevelt be nominated for Vice-President of the United States.

"It is probably also just a coincidence that the letter of invitation to colored citizens to attend a celebration at the New York World's Fair on October 20 of the signing of the 13th Amendment, is signed by Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds in Washington, who devotes much of his time to the National Democratic Negro League, of which he is president.

Uses Negroes to Smear Willkie

"Thus, while the New Deal high command, on one hand, uses its Negro publicity division as the tool for the outrageous pamphlet smearing Wendell Willkie's ancestry, thus humiliating the colored citizens of the nation, on the other, it seeks to flatter colored voters by the issuance of a historically incorrect stamp, just before the election, done at the request of Elder Michaux, who sought the nomination of both the President and his wife, and Dr. Thompkins, a New Deal officeholder, who also heads the Negro Democratic League.

"This appears as a further flagrant abuse of the special stamp racket for which the New Deal Administration has been notorious and which even stamp dealers have protested. It is declared by one of these dealers that he 'has purchased many postage stamps under the New Deal Administration for less than their face value.'

"Such is the effort of the New Deal to make political use of its stamp-making privilege on election eve in an endeavor to turn the thoughts of Negro voters from the discriminations imposed upon them by an Administration that now seeks their votes to perpetuate itself and to perpetuate these discriminations.

"In spite of its plain political purport, however, the stamp may be of some service in reminding our colored citizens that it was a Republican President and a Republican Administration that made the 13th Amendment possible."

Ready For Stamp

ELDER MICHAUX

OCT 19 1940

ISSUE STAMP AT FAIR OCT. 20

New Issue in Honor of 75th Anniversary of Race; Plan Celebration

In observance of the 75th Anniversary of Negro Freedom, the Post Office Department has issued a memorial stamp which will be released formally October 20th at the World's Fair during a mammoth celebration sponsored by the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race.

Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux, president of the organization stated this week that millions of people throughout the country will participate in this observance—thousands being in attendance at the Fair grounds, and hundreds of thousands tuned in at home in hamlets, villages, and cities in every state in the Union.

Augmenting the program, which will include prominent speakers, will be the appearance of Elder Michaux's famous radio cross choir of 156 voices which will, in the Elder's own words, "Sing happiness into the hearts of all who listen." Postmaster General Frank Walker will present a block of 100 of the memorial stamps to each of ten Negro leaders who will be given a certificate of merit for outstanding accomplishment in his particular field.

In a letter to Elder Michaux commenting on the stamp, Postmaster General Walker wrote in part:

"I am glad to inform you that President Roosevelt has given the order to proceed with the stamp petitioned for by your association to be used in honor of the signing of the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

"He has also requested that the stamp be ready by October 20, the date set by the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race to hold a jubilee at the World's Fair in New York to celebrate seventy-five years of freedom and prosperity of the Negro race in America made possible by the signing of the 13th Amendment.

"I am pleased to accept the invitation to join you on October 20 at the World's Fair in the celebration to present to each of the ten most outstanding leaders of your Race a block of 100 of the first issue of the 13th Amendment stamps on behalf of the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race.

It was recalled that the National Memorial Association was established under charter granted by the District of Columbia to commemorate the progress of the Negro in America, and will have a shrine in James County, Virginia, in close proximity to the spot where the English under Captain John Smith settled in 1607 and where the first slaves landed.

The National Memorial site includes in its domain approximately 500 acres, situated on the historic James River, extending far into the hinterland, with a picturesque scenic beauty, unsurpassed from the front to the undulating hills.

In order to focus interest and attention on the jubilee observance on the fair, Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, chairman of the committee on arrangements made the following five-point appeal:

1. Come in person to the Fair on that date. Arrangements have been made with all railroads for special rates to all who can attend. Ask your local agent about these reduced fares.
2. Get in touch with the people in your community, both Negro and white, and especially the youth, and have them tune in. See that announcements of the broadcast are made at your churches, school, and gatherings.
3. Arrange for the installation of radios in churches, schools, and other public gathering places. Secure the loan of a radio from some friend or have a radio dealer install one for this occasion. He will be glad to do this at no cost to you. The advertising will mean much to him.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

OCT 24 1940

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

COLORED STAMPS, BUT NO COLORED SALESMEN

I LIKE the stamp commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution better than I do the Booker T. Washington stamp. It is not that the art on the 13th Amendment stamp is better than the Washington stamp; it is the price. The Washington stamp cost a dime; the 13th Amendment stamp cost three cents. I got a thousand of the three-cent variety, while I only got ten of the dime brand.

RHODES

I attended the celebration at the 30th Street Post Office Monday morning. I listened carefully to what postmaster Gallagher had to say. Apparently, he was in dead earnest. Then I paid strict attention to the prepared talk of Third Assistant Postmaster General Black. Of course, politics were not involved. It just happened that my friend James P. McGranery, Congressman from the 2nd Congressional District, turned up. And it just happened that the Postmaster called on him to speak his piece. To the credit of James McGranery, he did not ask anyone to vote for him, nor did he say he had anything to do with the issuance of the stamp.

By the way, Congressman Meyers just also happened to be present. I was happy to see the Congressmen present. They have great power, if they would use it. Unfortunately, they can only see what the President desires them to see. Congressmen are supposed to be representatives of the people, not the personal representatives of the President...Congressmen should be able to think for themselves, but it is so much easier to have some one else do one's thinking; so they just let Mr. Roosevelt do it.

But that is not what I want to talk about. I think it is a fine thing to have colored subjects on postage stamps. Major Wright and all the other persons who had anything to do with these stamps have my highest commendation. Pray let us have more of them. I am moved to write, however, that now since we have got the stamps, let us have a little bit of democracy in the Post Office. Please don't misunderstand me. I have no hatred in my heart or anywhere else against white people. I could not help, however, from wondering why after 75 years a colored clerk could not have been in the stamp window selling stamps. It would have added so much to the celebration.

Democracy and equality in the abstract are fine ideals to seek after; but Democracy in practice is the greatest thing this side of heaven. While I know that ideals are important in the building of anything worthwhile, yet the practical application is essential to the attainment of the aims and ideals of a great nation. The substance is more important than the form. One colored clerk selling stamps would mean as much in the struggle for equality as the stamp itself.

If Postmaster Gallagher is in dead earnest; if he is sincere, he must use his influence to break down the bars which prevent the colored employees in the Post Office from advancement. Now that we have stamps, let us have some promotions.

(The ideas expressed in the above column do not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of this newspaper.—Editor's Note.)

Stamp Commemorates 100th Year For Liberia

OCT 26 1940

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—Liberia has issued a set of postage stamps to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Negro Republic of West Africa. The issue is expected to be much in demand among stamp collectors because of the new vogue of specialization in the matter of collecting stamps.

Those who follow this "king of hobbies and hobby of kings" have learned that it is impossible to collect all of the new stamps issued. Since the first stamp appeared in England in 1840 there have been more than 100,000 issued.

Liberia's set began in 1860 although the country was established in 1822. Since then there have been 279 of the "regular" issues, 13 airmails, and a miscellaneous variety of official stamps, semi-postals, registration, etc., making a total of 514 stamps, a small number compared to most countries.

The Liberian stamps are said by collectors to be especially colorful and interesting, with their wide variety of scenic views of the country, natives and wild animal life, portraits of presidents, etc. They are obtainable from most stamp dealers or from the Liberian Consul-General, 277 Broadway, New York City.

U. S. Issues 13th Amendment Stamp

OCT 26 1940

NEW YORK — A diamond jubilee celebration honoring the issuance of a stamp commemorating the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was held a the Court of Peace of the World's Fair here on Sunday.

The celebration was sponsored by the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race in America. Among those appearing on the program were:

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Major R. R. Wright, and Hon. Frank Walker, postmaster General, who made the stamp presentation. Certificates of merit were presented by Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

Elder L. Michaux, president of the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race in America, gave the response.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias presided, and the invocation was offered by Bishop David O. Simms.

Stamp Unusual

Some man in the crowd remarked that it was a very good political meeting. Walter White was one of those in the audience.

This new stamp is unusual in that it is the first time that any stamp has been proposed, designed, printed, and issued in less than two weeks.

It was done this time at the request of Major A. A. Wright of Philadelphia, and Elder Michaux, in order to have it ready before election.

U. S. Post Office Again Honors Negro

NOV 2 1940

New York—In keeping with President Roosevelt's New Deal policy, Postmaster General Walker has issued a new stamp, commemorating the ratification of the 13th Amendment to the Federal Constitution of the Emancipation Proclamation this month.

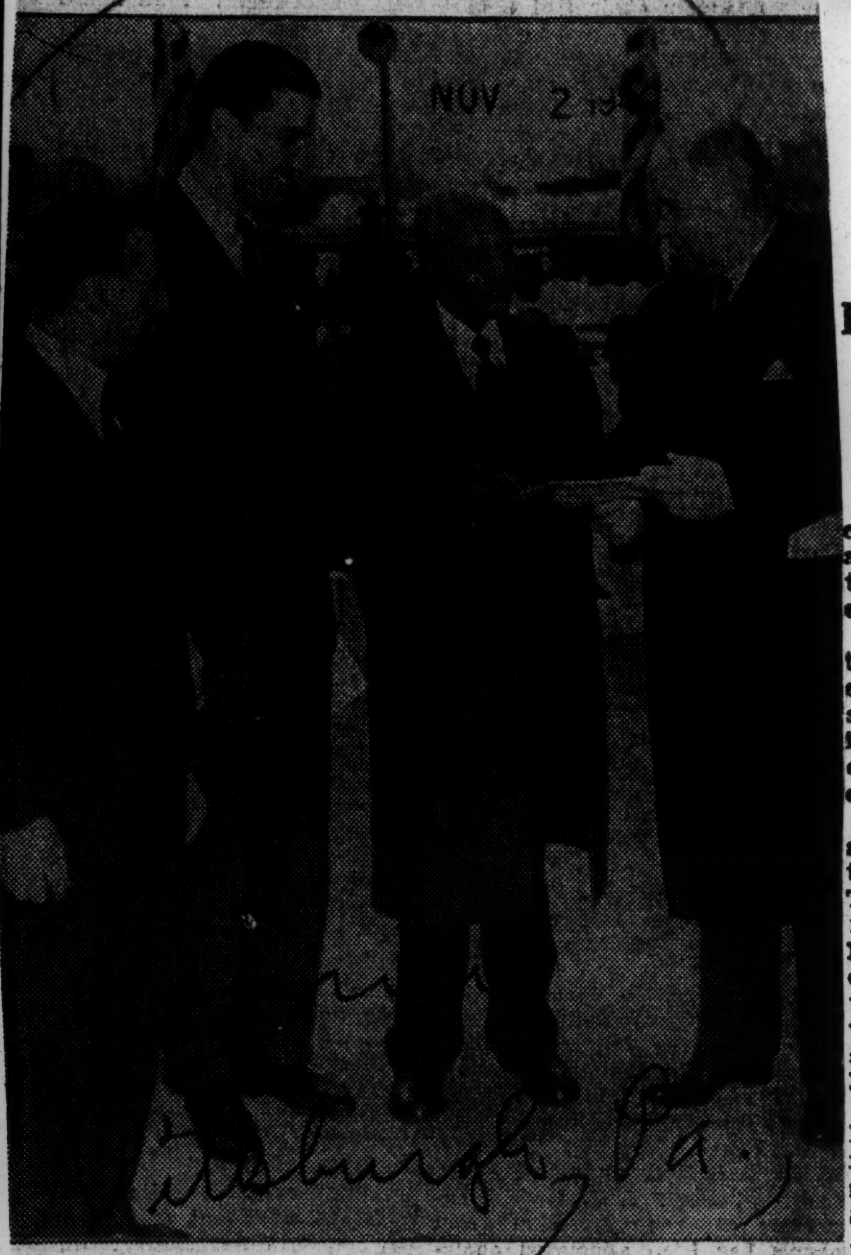
The newest Negro stamp was authorized following the request for it by Major R. R. Wright, and the National Memorial to the Progress of Colored People in America, of Jamestown, Virginia. It is the second Negro stamp issued by the Post Office authority and both were authorized under the "New Deal" administration.

Requests for such a stamp have been made as far back as President Taft's administration and up to the present time. They were rejected in the administrations of Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover but granted under President Roosevelt's regime. The first acknowledged came from Postmaster General Farley and was that of the immortal Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee institute.

George W. Peterson, Negro auditor of the Division of Stamps was designated by Third Deputy Assistant Postmaster General, Roy M. North, to assist with the supervision of the sale of the Washington stamp at Tuskegee Alabama last April with an all colored staff.

and photographs of Booker T. Washington will be on display.

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION


NOV 2 19

Honoring the issuance of the 13th Amendment Stamp, notable leaders of both races participate in celebration. Here Major Richard R. Wright receives first block of stamps from Postmaster General Walker as Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux and Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. looks on.

DISPLAY OF NEGRO HISTORY IN OBSERVANCE OF 75TH YEAR OF 13TH AMENDMENT

Four Concerts to Be Given by Negro Artists; Contributions to American Culture Illustrated by Exhibits

DEC 20 1940

WASHINGTON.—Wednesday, December 18, marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Thirteenth amendment which ended slavery in the United States.

In celebration of this anniversary, the Library of Congress opened an exhibit of Negro books and manuscripts, an exhibit of Negro paintins and a festival of four concerts of Negro music and music presented by Negro artists.

The concerts have been made possible by the generosity of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall foundation. The first concert, given on the evening of December 18, presented Miss Dorothy Maynor, the celebrated soprano; the second will present the Budapest quartet; the third will be an evening of folk music, and the last will present Roland Hayes.

The general purpose of the exhibits is to throw light upon the following general topics: The Negro in Colonial America; The Negro in the Revolutionary war; The Anti-slavery Movement; The Free Negro; Frederick Douglass and his Associates; Abraham Lincoln and the Negro; The Emancipation Proclamation; The Negro in the Post Civil War Period; The Negro's Contributions to Music; The Negro's Contribuition to Literature; The Negro's Contributions to Science and Invention; The Negro's Contribution to Art; The Negro's Contributions to the Lively Arts, and the Negro's Contributions to Political Thought.

Many On Committees

The exhibit and the festival have been arranged with the advice and assistance of a number of the most distinguished Negro scholars, writers, musicians, and artists in the United States. The Advisory committee on the music festival is made up of: Harry T. Burleigh, Miss Lulu B. Childers, Dr. Alain Locke, Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, and W. Grant Still. The Advisory committee on the exhibit of books and manuscripts include: Professor Sterling Brown, Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Henry P. Slaughter, Dr. L. D. Reddick, John P. Davis and Dr. Carter Woodson. Holger Cahill, national director of the WPA art program, and Dr. Alain Locke, are in charge of the arrangements for the exhibit of painting.

The Negro paintings to be exhibited have been selected from the work of contemporary Negro paintings in Washington, Chicago, New York, and other cities. The books and manuscripts are principally from the collections of the Library of Congress but they contain numerous important items loaned to the Library of Congress by the New York Public Library from its Schomburg collection.

Schomburg Collection

The Schomburg collection in the New York Public library is one of the largest and most important libraries of materials about the Negro. The action of the New York Public library in loaning material from this collection is a noteworthy example of inter-library cooperation, since the New York Public library has never before loaned materials of such value for exhibit outside the city of New York

The 16 cases will be filled for the most part with materials taken from the very large collections of the Library of Congress. Among these will be a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation in the handwriting of Vinnie Ream, a sculptress, signed at her request by Lincoln and Seward.

The Emancipatioon Proclamation, itself, was dated January 1, 1863, but the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution was not introduced in the Congress until January, 1865, after Georgia, the last state needed for ratification had ratified it. The amendment was proclaimed by Secretary Seward on December 18, 1865.

President Andrew Jackson's letters and orders for the period July to September, 1814, will be on show. Most important of these, perhaps, is his proclamation "To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana," issued September 1, 1814, from the headquarters of the seventh military district. Jackson here calls for volunteers and describes plans to organize the Negro soldiers and pay them bounties.

Pages from the Journal of the Continental Congress from March 14, to May 24, 1776, show the resolution "that no slaves be imported into any one of the thirteen united colonies."

Rich In Memories

Other documents and materials from the period of the Continental Congress, are the Articles of Association of October 20, 1774. The first article is an agreement by 12 colonies to cease trading with England. The second states "We will neither import nor purchase any slave imported after the first day of December next." Another item is Paul Revere's engraving of The Bloody Massacre of March 5, 1770, which shows Crispus Attucks, a Negro, the first man to be killed by the fire of British soldiers.

The collection is rich in materials dealing with the long struggle for freedom. Among the exhibits is James W. C. Pennington's *The Fugitive Blacksmith.* Penningtoon (1809-1870) was a runaway slave who, throughout his life, was active in abolistionist circles and a member of many committees. Until 1850, when the Fugitive Slave law was passed he kept the fact that he was an escaped slave a secret even from his wife. It is said that he was the first African who received a degree of Doctor of Divinity from a European university when this honor was conferred upon him by the University of Heidelberg.

Sarah Bradford's *Scenes from the Life of Harriet Tubman* is on display. Harriet Tubman was brought up a slave in the cotton fields. After her escape she served as an agent of the Underground Railroad and was instrumental in leading more than 300 slaves, including her own parents, from the South to freedom. After the war, when she had served as a spy and guide for the Union army, she established a home for children and the aged.

William C. Nell's, *"The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution,"* is important, not only because Nell was one of the first historians of the Negro in America, but also because Nell is said to have been the first Negro to hold a Federal position. This was in the post office at Boston.

To Show Triumphs

The first edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *"Uncle Tom's Cabin"* is on risplay, together with *"The Life of Joshia Henson,"* who was reputed to be the prototype of Uncle Tom.

The purpose of the exhibit is to show, not only the troubles and tribulations the Negro race has endured but also to show the Negro triumphs and the contributions of the race to American culture. For this there is a great amount of material.

DEC 20 1940

Among the more interesting items is an eligiac poem on the death of George Whitefield, written by Phyllis Wheatley in 1770. Phillis Wheatley was born in Africa and sold in Boston to John Wheatley when she was a child. Her only memory of Africa was of her mother worshipping the sun. Mrs. Wheatley bought her because she wished to have a younger woman to look after her in her old age.

Phillis's education was affectively undertaken by the Wheatley sisters, for in 16 months she had learned how to read English fluently. The elegy was addressed to the Countess of Huntington, whom she later visited in England. Another Wheatley item is her *Poems on Various Subjects* and George Washington's letter to her, acknowledging her poem, "His Excellency, General Washington."

Perhaps a number of the sermons, addresses and appeals on exhibit—those of Peter Williams Jr., for example, and Henry Sipkind and others—are now of greater importance as evidence of the skill which Negroes have shown as orators and writers than they are as historical documents.

In addition to books and manuscripts, paintings by Negro artists

New Postage Stamp To Mark Slave-Freeing 13th Amendment

Philadelphia Tribune Phila. Pa.

OCT 3 1940

The United States Post Office will issue on October 20 a three-cent stamp commemorating the 75th year of the ratifying of the 13th (emancipation) amendment—the second time in a single year that the Federal government has selected a racial subject for a postage stamp.

Suggested seven years ago by Major R. R. Wright to former Postmaster General James A. Farley, issuance of the new stamp was set aside in preference to the Booker T. Washington stamp, for which Major Wright was making a fight at the same time. The Booker T. stamp was issued last April.

However, Tuesday afternoon Roy S. North, third assistant deputy to Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, told Major Wright by long distance from Washington that the Post Office would issue the commemoration stamp this month.

Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, who was intermediary for Major Wright in Washington, was with him when North's call came through. The elder had attended a testimonial banquet here for Bishop Wright, the Major's son, Monday night.

The release of the stamp will be premature by two months, because the 13th amendment was proclaimed law on December 18, 1865, after it had been ratified by 31 of the 36 states then constituted the United States.

OCT 3 1940

States which refused complete approval of the proposed amendment were Alabama and Mississippi, which gave only conditional ratifications; Delaware and Kentucky, which never ratified; and Texas, which refused to act on it.

The amendment, which replaced Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, reads as follows:

OCT 3 1940

"Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Post Office Will Issue Commemorative Stamp On 13th Amendment

Washington Tribune

Washington, D.C.

OCT 5 1940

A three-cent stamp commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Thirteenth (anti-slave) amendment was authorized this week by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker.

Major R. R. Wright, banker of Philadelphia, who was instrumental in the movement to have the Post Office Department issue a stamp earlier this year in honor of Booker T. Washington, played a large part in having the Post Office Department consent to issue the Thirteenth amendment stamp.

To Go On Sale October 20

This stamp will be issued on October 20 on the day set by the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race in America for its diamond jubilee at the New York World's Fair celebrating 75 years of freedom and progress of the Negro made possible by the signing of the Thirteenth Amendment.

Will Honor 10 Negroes

At this celebration, a block of 100 of the stamps will be issued to each of ten outstanding Negroes in their respective fields by Post Master General Walker, on behalf of the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race in America.

Major Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, and also chairman of the advisory board of the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race, offers for the best suggestion of a design for this thirteenth amendment stamp a reward of $25, for the next best $15, and for the next $10.

Washington Tribune

OCT 5 1940

The Post Office Department has agreed to consider any design that may be approved by the national memorial. These suggestions for the design of the stamp must reach the office of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company, Nineteenth and South Streets, Philadelphia, no later than October 12 noon.

Washington D.C.

The National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race will offer a trip to the World Fair to the first prize winner on the day the diamond jubilee will be held.

Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux is president of the N.M.P.C.R.

The site of the national memorial is located in James City County, Va., near the spot where the English under Captain John Smith, settled in 1607 and where the first slaves landed. There are approximately 500 acres included in the memorial site on the historic James River which is marked with picturesque scenic beauty.

The national memorial comes into existence in the State where George Mason wrote the Bill of Rights and Thomas Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence setting forth the political dogma that "all men are created equal."

It is also significant that the national memorial includes the first farm in Virginia owned by a former slave. There will be erected an administartion building, large auditorium, a library, hall of fame where there will be preserved for all time paintings, busts and statuary of the race in every field of service and endeavor.

Emancipation Stamp

OCT 4 1940

St. Louis Argus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — Postmaster-General Walker announced Tuesday night that he had authorized the issuance of a special 3-cent postage stamp in connection with the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery. The stamp will be placed on sale Oct. 20.

Memorial Stamp Will Be Issued

St. Louis Mo.

Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux and his choir of 150 voices will thrill the hearts of America in a national broadcast hookup Sunday afternoon, Oct. 20, at 2 o'clock.

OCT 12 1940

The occasion will be the observance of the 75th anniversary of Negro freedom through the issuance of a memorial three-cent postage stamp by the Post Office department in celebration of the occasion. The issuance of this stamp has been approved by President Roosevelt, and Postmaster General Frank Walker will be the speaker at the mammoth celebration at the World's Fair in New York, sponsored by the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race.

Abolition Stamp Goes On Sale At N. Y. Fair Station

Defender Chicago Ill.

OCT 19 1940

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — The Post Office department through Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced last week that the World's Fair, New York post office has been selected as the office for the first-day sale of the new three-cent postage stamp commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, which is to be released on October 20.

This new stamp will be placed in general sale throughout the country the following day or as soon thereafter as distribution will permit.

This date was selected, Mr. Walker said, by reason of the fact that it marks the Diamond Jubilee celebration being held at the World's Fair on that date in connection with the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race in America.

'Twas Republicans Who Made 13th Amendment Possible, Stamp Retort

OCT 24 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Use of the Post Office Department and a distortion of history to influence the colored vote were charged to the New Deal today by Senator-elect Ralph O. Brewster of Maine. He stated:

"In a letter addressed to Postmaster General Frank C. Walker to Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, colored evangelist of Washington, D. C., President of the 'National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race', the announcement is made that President Roosevelt has given the order to proceed with stamp petitioned for by your Association to be issued in honor of the signing of the 13th Amendment.

"The Postmaster-General's letter photostat copies of which have gone to thousands of colored voters conveys the further information that the stamp will be ready by October 20, the date set by the Association to "celebrate seventy-five years of freedom and prosperity of the Negro race in America, made possible by the signing of the 13th Amendment."

Just why this so-called commemorative stamp should be issued just a few days prior to the national election is something of a mystery, in view of the fact that the 13th Amendment was not ratified by proclamation of the Secretary of State until December 18, 1865, Brewster declared, "so that Mr. Roosevelt and the Postmaster General are taking liberties with history by advancing the date approximately two months."

Brewster continued:

"It also happens that Elder Michaux proposed prior to the Democratic National Convention not only that Mr. Roosevelt be nominated for a Third Term, but that Mrs. Roosevelt be nominated for Vice President of the United States.

"In spite of its plain political purport, however, the stamp may be of some service in reminding our colored citizens that it was a Republican President and a Republican administration that made the 13th Amendment possible."

New Slavery Ending Stamp Sale To Start In New York

OCT 18 1940

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (ANP)—The post office department through Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced last week that the World's Fair, New York Post office, has been selected as the office for the first day sale of the new three cent postage stamp commemorating the 75th anniversary of the 13th amendment to the constitution, abolishing slavery, which is to be released on Oct. 20. This new stamp will be placed in general sale throughout the country the following day, or soon thereafter as distribution will permit.

This date was selected, Mr. Walker said, by reason of the fact that it marks the Diamond Jubilee celebration being held at the World's fair on that date in connection with the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race in America.

Youth Grateful To Major Wright

OCT 24 1940

To the Editor:

The issuance of a second Negro stamp is due to the courageous work of one of our outstanding citizens, Major R. R. Wright, Sr. As members of the West Philadelphia Youth Civic League, we are grateful for such a man and want Major Wright to know that we are proud of him and of his outstanding achievements in the interest of colored people.

OCT 24 1940

Postmaster Joseph Gallagher makes the first sale to Major R. R. Wright, top, at the release of the 13th Amendment Stamp in Philadelphia, while a large crowd of people look on. Below is pictured sketch of stamp, patterned after Ball's statue of Lincoln and the emancipated slave.

EMANCIPATION STAMP ISSUED AT N. Y. FAIR

Three-Cent Stamps Shows Statue of Lincoln And Slave

OCT 25 1940

WASHINGTON. —(ANP)— The new stamp commemorating the adoption of the thirteenth amendment which abolished slavery in the United States, which went on sale at the World's fair on October 20, pictures a reproduction of the statue entitled "Emancipation" by Thomas Ball, in Lincoln Park, Washington, which portrays Lincoln and the slave.

The base of the statue is partly obscured by a panel with

white background, containing the inscription, "Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution," in dark lettering arranged in three lines. Across the top of the stamp will be the wording, "United States of America." Forty million of these stamps have been ordered printed.

The stamp is of the three cent variety.

The issuance of the postage stamp commemorating the Emancipation of Slaves in the United States. comes as a result of 30 years of petitioning the postal officials and several administrations since the year 1912, it was pointed out by postal authorities this week.

The Booker T. Washington stamp is credited with breaking down the tradition that no black man's face should adorn a postage stamp.

George W. Peterson, ranking Negro employe in the stamp division was assigned to the ceremonies attendant upon the first day's sale of the Emancipation stamp.

MAJOR WRIGHT GIVES HISTORY OF NEW STAMP

Efforts To Get Thirteenth Amendment Postage Date Back to '11

OCT 26 1940

Major R. R. Wright Sr., who delivered one of the principal addresses Sunday at the New York World's Fair in connection with the Thirteenth Amendment stamp which went on sale at the Exposition, told a huge audience how the stamp came to be issued

Major Wright's statement on "Why A National United States Stamp" follows:

"I am asked to say something about how we came to have a stamp to commemorate the adoption of the Thirteenth Admendment to the Constitution of the United States, and why a stamp for the Thirteenth, instead of a stamp for the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments.

"I suppose I am primarily responsible for suggesting the name of the event which the stamp should commemorate and I named the Thirteenth Amendment, and we are all grateful to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt for granting our request and to the Postmaster General for executing it.

"Perhaps, it may be considered appropriate to relate how I reached the conclusion to suggest a postage stamp for commemoration of the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment.

"For many years it was my desire to have the Government re-emphasize the Negro's integration into American citizenship and the American body politic. Hence, I wanted to particularize by a postage stamp, some individual and some central act of the four national events which may be called the Bill of Rights, or the Magna Charta of the America Negro.

"These four acts, one a proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln, and the three acts, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, Congressional acts, subsequently ratified by a majority of the states of the Union.

"Reasoning that the Thirteenth Amendment was a sequence, by a National ratification, of the Lincoln's War Proclamation and, hence, the foundation for the two other Amendments, I decided that the Thirteenth Amendment was the key to the door of our freedom, the corner-stone of our liberty, and was, therefore, worthy of a National United States Postage Stamp.

"The idea occurred to me in 1911, during the Administration of President Wm. Howard Taft. It was in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation in 1913.

"To accomplish this, I solicited the aid of Senator A. S. Clay and Representative Brantly of Georgia, Senator Bradly of Kentucky; Representative J. M. Cox of Ohio; Senator Root of New York, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. The death of Senator Clay of Georgia put the matter entirely in the hands of Senator Bradly of Kentucky and Senator Root of New York.

"I may add that in connection with my movement, the Senate adapted a bill to appropriate $250,000 for the Negro Progress Exposition which I asked, but the matter failed in the House of Representatives.

"I renewed the matter with Postmaster General the Hon. Albert Sidney Burleson of Texas, but we failed to get favorable results.

"Again, I introduced the stamp idea in 1933. I wanted it for the 70th anniversary. From then until now I kept on plugging at it. I wrote and contacted everybody I could get interested.

"I noted that the United States Postage Stamp record showed that stamps have been issued bearing the image or recognition of almost every class of American citizens and many anniversaries of events ni the History of America, all except that of the Negro.

"Finally, I took the matter up with President Roosevelt and also with Mrs. Roosevelt. I contacted the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Hon. Clinton B. Eilenburger. I succeeded in interesting Mr. Eilenburger in the proposition. I submitted to him names of worthy Negro individuals and anniversaries that were connected with the Emancipation of the colored people of this country.

"Finding that I was making some progress in inducing Third Assistant Postmaster General Eilenburger to consider the stamp, I then secured the passage of a resolution by the Pennsylvania Legislature recommending the issuing of the stamp. The resolution was introduced by Rev. Marshall L. Shepherd, then a member of the legislature. This resolution urged the Postmaster General to issue such a stamp. I immediately took my troubles to Mr. Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General. He was very sympathetic and he never left me until the job was finished.

"Now, we are here at the Diamond Jubilee of the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race in America, we are happy to celebrate the granting of this final achievement of commemorating the adoption by our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Postmaster General Frank C. Walker."

In this achievement I owe much to Elder Michaux who con-

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION - 1940

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

PRESIDENT PRAISES NEGROES AT FAIR

Message on 13th Amendment Anniversary Is Read to 5,000 in the Court of Peace

NEW STAMP PUT ON SALE

Commemorates Emancipation —Huge Crowd Braves Cold as Exhibit Begins Last Week

OCT 21 1940

President Roosevelt, in a special message read yesterday at the World's Fair at a program commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the enactment of the Thirteenth Amendment outlawing slavery in the United States, praised the Negro's role in American history and asserted that civilization today is being threatened by a "brute force" that would return the entire "human family" to a "state of slavery."

The President's message, contained in a personal letter to Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux, leader of the Radio Church of God and president of the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race in America, was read by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker to an audience of 5,000 persons, mostly Negroes, in the Fair's Court of Peace.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. was a speaker at the program, sponsored by the national memorial, at which Postmaster General Walker formally placed on sale the first sheet of the new emancipation stamp, commemorating enactment of the Thirteenth Amendment on Dec. 18, 1865. OCT 21 1940

The emancipation program was one of the principal events of a busy day at the Fair, during which a huge crowd, one of the season's biggest, braved the cold in order to see the exposition on its next-to-last Sunday.

At 9 o'clock last night the paid admissions had reached a total of 345,427.

President's Words Applauded

President Roosevelt's message was applauded by the large Negro audience, which also applauded during the program when one speaker referred to "our great President." The text of the President's letter to Elder Michaux follows:

My dear Elder Michaux:

I regret exceedingly that circumstances prevented my acceptance of your cordial invitation to speak in connection with the celebration you are arranging to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment.

It is most fitting that this celebration is to be held under the auspices of the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race, which petitioned for the stamp to be issued in honor of the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment. How marvelous has been the advancement of your race, "up from slavery," to quote the title of a book which won universal admiration when the great Booker T. Washington gave it to the world nearly forty years ago.

I need hardly assure you that I had great satisfaction in authorizing the Thirteenth Amendment commemorative stamp. It is a symbol of all that has been achieved by Negroes in the past three-quarters of a century—achievements that have enriched and enlarged and ennobled our American life.

It is an irony of our day that three-quarters of a century after the adoption of the amendment forever outlawing slavery under the American flag, liberty should be under violent attack. And yet over large areas of the earth the liberties which to us mean happiness and the right to live peaceful and contented lives are challenged by brute force—a force which would return the human family to that state of slavery from which emancipation came through the thirteenth amendment. OCT 21 1940

As we celebrate the blessings of liberty, which our Negro citizens share under the beneficent provision, let us all, as Americans, unite in a solemn determination to defend and maintain and transmit to those who shall follow us the rich heritage of freedom which is ours today.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The huge stage in the Court of Peace, from which Postmaster General Walker read the President's letter, was crowded to capacity by guests of honor and 250 of Elder Michaux's church followers.

Religious Fervor Shown

The followers formed a colorful procession as they marched to the stage, stamping their feet to the rhythm of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the "Happy Am I" Ccross Choir, wearing shining white satin robes, got the meeting off to a rousing start by waving crimson handkerchiefs as they sang "John Brown's Body."

At another point, while singing "Soldiers of Zion," the choir stirred themselves as well as members of the audience to religious fervor.

Following prayers and brief remarks by Negro leaders, Postmaster General Walker read the President's message and personally hailed the issuance of the emancipation stamp.

The Postmaster General presented the first sheet of fifty of the 3-cent stamps, which depict Thomas Ball's monument symbolizing Lincoln freeing the slaves, to Major R. R. Wright of Philadelphia, 80-year-old president of the Negro Bankers Association of America, a leader in the movement to establish a national Emancipation Day holiday. OCT 21 1940

The National Memorial, Postmaster General Walker announced, had purchased seventeen sheets of the new stamps. These were presented to Elder Michaux to be given to other Negro leaders, including Marian Anderson, the singer; Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Bethune-Cookman Institute; Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; George Washington Carver, scientist; Joe Louis, heavyweight champion; Hattie McDaniel, actress, and others.

Mr. Roosevelt Jr. read a list of outstanding Negroes to whom certificates of merit are to be awarded. He told Negro members of the audience to try to follow the example of their leaders, who, he said, "will always stand as those who have taken their citizenship seriously."

As soon as the Emancipation Day crowd left the Court of Peace, an audience of 8,000 assembled to witness a colorful second-day program of the Polish Festival. Major Benjamin T. Anuszkiewicz, Assistant Director of Selective Service for New York City, brought greetings from Mayor La Guardia, and a number of prominent Polish-Americans vigorously voiced opinions that Poland will live to see the defeat of her present conquerors. Native songs and dances by costumed performers were presented.

As the early afternoon sun went behind clouds, the vast throngs roaming the meadows of the expiring Fair, which is scheduled to close forever next Sunday, began turning more and more to inside exhibits. The chilled pilgrims also piled up several rows deep at outdoor stands where hot coffee was sold.

Major Wright Postal Stamp Effort Ends

OCT 25 1940

New 13th Amendment Obtained by Hard Work

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The following is the speech made by Major R. R. Wright, Sr., at the Diamond Jubilee Celebration, sponsored by the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race in America at the World's Fair Court of Peace, New York City, Sunday, Oct. 20, in commemoration of the issuing of the 13th Amendment Stamp:

"I am asked to say something about how we came to have a stamp to commemorate the adoption of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and why a stamp for the 13th, instead of a stamp for the 14th and 15th Amendments.

"I suppose I am primarily responsible for suggesting the name of the event which the stamp should commemorate and I named the 13th Amendment, and we are all grateful to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt for granting our request and to the Postmaster General for executing it.

"Perhaps, it may be considered appropriate to relate how I reached the conclusion to suggest a postage stamp for commemoration of the adoption of the 13th Amendment.

"For many years it was my desire to have the Government recognize the Negro's integration into American Citizenship and the American body politic. Hence, I wanted to particularize by a postage stamp, some individual and some central act of the four national events which may be called the Bill of Rights, or the Magna Charta of the American Negro. These four acts—one a proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln, and the three acts, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, Congressional acts subsequently ratified by a majority of the states of the Union.

"Reasoning that the 13th Amendment was a sequence, by as National ratification, of the Lincoln War Proclamation and hence the foundation for the two other Amendments, I decided that the 13th Amendment was the key to the door of our freedom, the corner-stone of our liberty, and was, therefore, worthy of a National United States Postage Stamp.

"The idea occurred to me in 1911, during the Administration of President Wm. Howard Taft. It was in connection with the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Emancipation in 1913.

"To accomplish this, I solicited the aid of Senator A. S. Clay and Representative Brantly of Georgia, Seantor Bradly of Kentucky; Representative J. M. Cox of Ohio; Senator Root of New York and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. The death of Senator Clay of Georgia put the matter entirely in the hands of Senator Bradly of Kentucky and Senator Root of New York.

"I may add that in connection with my movement, the Senate adapted a bill to appropriate $250,000 for the Negro Progress Exposition which I asked, but the matter failed in the House of Representatives.

"I renewed the matter with the Postmaster General, the Hon. Albert Sidney Burleson of Texas, but we failed to get favorable results.

OCT 25 1940

"Again, I introducted the stamp idea in 1933. I wanted it for the 70th anniversary. From then until now I kept on plugging at it. I wrote and contacted everybody I could get interesed.

"I noted that the United States Postage Stamp record showed that stamps have been issued bearing the image or recognition of almost every class of American citizen and many anniversaries of events in the history of America, all except that of the Negro.

Saw Roosevelt

"Finally, I took the matter up with President Roosevelt and also with Mrs. Roosevelt, I contacted the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Hon. Clinton B. Eilenburger. I succeeded in interesting Mr. Eilenburger in the proposition. I submitted to him names of worthy Negro individuals and anniversaries that were connected with the Emancipation of the colored people of this country. Finding that I was making some progress in inducing Third Assistant Postmaster General Eilenburger to consider the stamp, I then secured the passage of a resolution by the Pennsylvania Legislature recommending the issuing of the stamp. The resolution was introduced by Rev. Marshall L. Shepherd, then a member of the legislature. This resolution urges the Postmaster General to issue such a stamp.

"We presented this resolution to Postmaster General Farley in person. Mr. Farley received us very sympathetic and promised, finished, "Now, we are assembled here at the Dia-Walker".

"Next, I called a National Stamp meeting in Philadelphia, today Penn. Mr. Eilenburger came to the meeting and spoke to my Stamp delegation. I did not let

OCT 25 1940

13th Amendment Remembered on Stamp

With Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., looking on, Postmaster General Frank Walker (right) sells the first block of stamps commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The sale, which was part of a ceremony at the World's Fair, New York, Sunday, is made to Major R. R. Wright, president of the Bankers' Association, who is credited with having launched the movement which resulted in the issuance of the stamp. At the left is Elder Michaux, who presided.

A photographic copy of the design for the new three-cent postage stamp which was issued on Sunday, Oct. 20, to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery.—Acme photo.

As Emancipation Stamp Was Issued

OCT 29 1940

Issuance of the history-making emancipation stamp marking the anniversary of the freeing of the slaves was celebrated officially at the New York World's Fair recently with some of the highest dignitaries in the country in attendance. Shown above l to r are Elder Solomon Michaux, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Major R. R. Wright, and Postmaster General Frank Walker. The postmaster-general is presenting a certificate of merit to Major Wright as one of the outstanding Negroes in the country.

To Release Freedom Stamp At World's Fair October 20 In Mammoth Celebration

President Roosevelt Gives Order to Proceed With New Stamp Program

Postmaster General Walker To Be Present

NEW YORK.—In observance of the 75th anniversary of Negro Freedom, the Post Office department has issued a memorial stamp which will be released formally October 20th at the World's Fair during a mammoth celebration sponsored by the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race.

Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux, President of the organization stated this week that millions of people throughout the country will participate in this observance — thousands being in attendance at the Fair grounds, and hundreds of thousands tuned in at home in hamlets, villages and cities in every state in the Union.

Augmenting the program, which will include prominent speakers, will be the appearance of Elder Michaux's famous radio cross choir of 156 voices which will, in the Elder's own words "Sing Happiness into the hearts of all who listen." Postmaster General Frank Walker will present a block of 100 of the memorial stamps to each of ten Negro leaders who will be presented on the occasion. Each of these leaders, also, will be given a certificate of merit for outstanding accomplishment in his particular field.

OCT 19 1940

In a letter to Elder Michaux commenting on the stamp, Postmaster General Walker, wrote in part: "I am glad to inform you that President Roosevelt has given the order to proceed with the stamp petitioned for by your association to be used in honor of the signing of the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

"He has also requested that the stamp be ready by October 20th, the date set by the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race to hold a diamond jubilee at the World's Fair in New York to celebrate seventy - five years of freedom and prosperity of the Negro race in America made possible by the signing of the 13th Amendment.

"I am pleased to accept the invitation to join you on October 20 at the World's Fair in the celebration to present to each of the ten most outstanding leaders of your Race a block of 100 of the first issue of the 13th Amendment stamps on behalf of the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race."

It was recalled that the National Memorial Association was established under charter granted by the District of Columbia to commemorate the progress of the Negro in America, and will have a shrine located in James County, Virginia, in close proximity to the spot where the English under Captain John Smith settled in 1607 and where the first slaves landed.

The National Memorial site includes in its domain approximately 500 acres, situated on the historic James River, extending far into the hinterland, with a picturesque scenic beauty, unsurpassed from the front to the undulating hills.

In order to focus interest and attention on the jubilee celebration at the fair, Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, chairman of the committee on arrangements made the following five-point appeal:

1. Come in person to the Fair on that date. Arrangements have been made with all railroads for special rates to all who can attend. Ask your local agent about these reduced fares.
2. Get in touch with the people in your community, both Negro and white, and especially the youth, and have them tune in. See that that announcements of the broadcast are made at your churches, schools, and all public gatherings.

New Postage Stamp Sale Draws Crowd

OCT 24 1940

Major Wright Is Given Credit For Getting New 3-Center

The second U. S. postage stamp commemorating Negro achievement—this time the 75th anniversary of Negro freedom—went on sale Monday at the General Post Office, with Major R. R. Wright, instrumental in securing the issuance of both stamps, buying the first sheet of 50. The stamps, orchid in color, are of the three-cent denomination.

Sunday at a similar celebration at the New York World's Fair, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker read a letter from President Roosevelt commending the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race, which also petitioned for the stamp to be issued "in honor of the ratification of the 13th amendment."

Buys First Stamp

Major Wright also bought the first stamp at this celebration.

Through the memorial, of which Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux is president, sheets of 50 stamps were bought to be presented to Marian Anderson, renowned contralto; Mary McLeod Bethune, educator; Walter White,, secretary NAACP; Dr. George Washington Carver, scientist; Joe Louis, heavyweight champion, and Hattie McDaniel, actress.

Here in Philadelphia, Postmaster Joseph F. Gallagher sold the stamps from the window of a specially constructed miniature "post office" on the first floor of the general building at 30th and Market streets.

Immediately preceding the first sale, Ramsey S. Black, third assistant postmaster general, traced the history of Negro slavery in America down to the 15th amendments, in celebration of which the stamp was issued.

Eulogized Great of Race

Black eulogized Negroes who had fought in American wars, then praised the contributions of Negroes to American life. Booker T. Washington headed Black's list of outstanding contributors; others he mentioned were Crispus Attucks, Frederick Douglass, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. George Washington Carver, Roland Hayes, Marian Anderson, Harry Burleigh, "Bill" Robinson, and Joe Louis.

OCT 24 1940

"Major Wright," Black said, "thru his persistence, had more to do with bringing out this stamp than any other person I know."

The issuance ceremonies were arranged by a committee of postal employees, including William F. Hall, president of the Motor Vehicle Service Association of Philadelphia; John C. Lymas, vice-president of the Philadelphia branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees; Joseph B. Green, president of the Philadelphia branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees; and Leonidas White, Mutual Association Postal Employees.

Other speakers at the ceremony were Congressmen Joseph B. McGranery and Francis Myers; Bishop David H. Sims, invocation; Dr. William H. Du Barry, vice-president of the University of Pennsylvania; and Postmaster Joseph F. Gallagher.

Has Lincoln Design

On the face of the stamp is a reproduction of Thomas Ball's "Emancipation" statue in Lincoln Park in Washington. The earlier stamp, released in April, carried the face of Booker T. Washington, and was of the ten-cent denomination.

Major Wright, who worked for seven years for the issuance of both stamps, also bought the first one honoring the great Negro educator.

"For many years it was my desire to have the government re-emphasize the Negro's integration into American citizenship and the American body politic," Major Wright told spectators crowded in the hall of the General Post Office.

Major Wright Speaks

"Reasoning that the 13th amendment was a sequence, by a national ratification, of Lincoln's war proclamation and . . . the formation of the two other (14th and 15th) amendments. I decided that the 13th amendment was the key to the door of our freedom, the corner stone of our liberty, and worthy of a United States postage stamp."

Major Wright said the idea of securing a commemorative stamp first occurred to him in 1911. He said he approached presidents, postmaster generals, and senators futilely with the idea, until "finally (1933) I took up the matter with President Roosevelt and also with Mrs. Roosevelt."

"I succeeded in interesting Mr. Eilenburger (deceased third assistant postmaster general) in the proposition. I submitted to him names of worthy Negro individuals and anniversaries that were connected with the emancipation of colored people of this country. . .

"I secured the passage of a resolution by the Pennsylvania Legislature recommending the issuing of the stamp.

OCT 24 1940

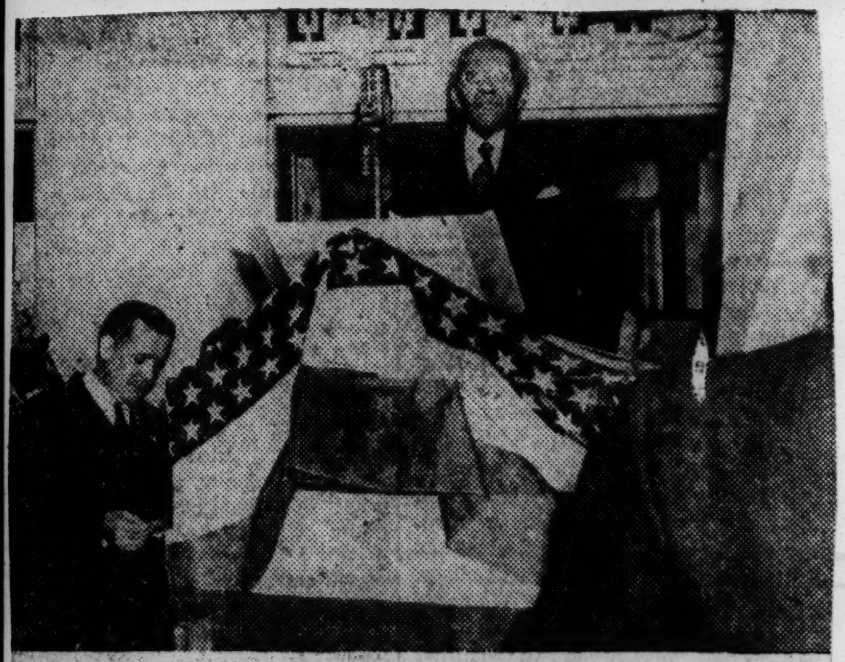
"We presented the resolution to Postmaster General Farley in person. Mr. Farley received us graciously, but made no promise. Next, I called a national stamp meeting in Philadelphia. . . Mr. Eilenburger came to the meeting and spoke to my stamp delegation. I did not let Mr. Eilenburger rest. . . .

"Now we are assembled here today to celebrate the final achievement of the stamp commemorating the adoption of the 13th amendment to the Constitution. In this achievement I owe much to Elder Michaux who contacted the President at the right moment and also to thousands of others who aided in this movement."

Major Wright announced that the following persons had bought in advance quantities of from 100 to 1,000 stamps:

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., 1,000; Bishop David H. Sims, 1,000; E. Washington Rhodes, 1,000; Dr. J. H. Jackson, 1,000, W. C. Wingate, 1,000; J. H. Irvin, 1,000; F. W. Woodard, Philadelphia Independent, 1,000; J. B. Deans, N. C. Mutual Insurance Co., 1,000; Richard A. Cooper, Provident Home Beneficial Society, 1,000; Chas. H. Chew, 1,000; Thomas L. Powell, 1,000; Dr. W. R. Hopes, AME Book Concern, 1,000; Samuel Flomen, 1,000; Rev. I. N. Patterson, 1,000; Dr. John P. Turner, 100; William Newman, 500; Raymond P. Alexander, 500; Rev. C. M. Smith, 300; R. H. Merritt, 500; Rev. L. C. Carr, 100; Eugene Rocks, 50; Magistrate Edward W. Henry, 1,000; John L. Procope, Mercy Hospital, 1,000; Arthur E. Dennis, 1,000; Walter C. Beckett, 1,000; J. D. Bogle, 100; Hobson R. Reynolds, 500; Keystone Aid Society, 1,000.

Figured In Stamp Ceremony



Tasting success for the second time in one year, Major R. R. Wright, educator, banker, and fighter for race rights, was the center of the ceremonies marking the first sale of the 13th Amendment stamp on Monday. Here he is shown below making talk at the general Post Office, while above is shown some of the special guests. E. Washington Rhodes, Mrs. Verona Beckett of the Society for the Study of Negro History; Dr. John P. Turner, Councilman James H. Irvin, Ralph H. Jones, the Rev. W. C. Williamson, the Rev. C. M. Smith, Major R. R. Wright, Thomas L. Powell, David H. Sims. Kneeling down in front is E. C. Wright.

MAYOR WRIGHT WINS SEVEN YEARS OF FIGHT

OCT 12 1940

New Stamp Wlil Cost Three Cents; Design Not Known Yet

PHILADELPHIA — (Special)—Sunday, Oct. 20 has been set as the date for the issuance of a three-cent stamp commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Thirteenth amendment, it was announced here by Major R. R. Wright, 85-year-old banker and former college president, who made the personal plea to the Postoffice Department to publish the stamp.

While the announcement was sudden for most people, and while it is being called a New Deal "master stroke" by others, to Major Wright it is the fruits of a seven year struggle.

When he first became interested in a stamp honoring some racial subject, he favored a stamp like the forthcoming one—a stamp of low denomination signalizing some great historical event, like the passing of the Thirteenth amendment, or the fall of Crispus Attucks at Bostons Commons. During the course of pressing for the stamp and after scores of consideration, the post office decided that a stamp bearing the face of Booker T. Washington would be the most appropriate.

But Major Wright continued working for the stamp of larger national and historic interest. When the Booker T. Washington stamp was decided upon, he also worked to have it placed in the 1-3 cent denomination, instead of the 10 cent category, but to no avail. Since then he has pressed for a 3-cent stamp, with the result that the new stamp will be of 3-cent denomination.

Out October 20

As yet, no design for the stamp has been made public, but it will be issued on October 20, according to Roy S. North, deputy third assistant postmaster general, who from Washington made public issuance of the stamp last week.

Major Wright had been an educator for 50 years, heading the Georgia State college for some time, when he turned north and organized the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust company. A graduate of Atlanta university, he is the father of Bishop R. R. Wright, of the A.M.E. church.

Long before the nation was aroused to the need for civilian aviation, Major Wright aided Negro youth in their ambitions to get flying training, and a few years ago, he dramatized the opportunity in aviation by underwriting a good-will flight to Haiti by a party of Negroes piloted by Alfred Anderson, Philadelphia aviator, now an instructor in the CAA.

Helping on another front, he began the importation of Haitian coffee, in order to help the island republic, and opened a Haitian Coffee Shoppe, to introduce this coffee to the public.

The Thirteenth amendment to the U. S. Constitution was endorsed by Lincoln but not signed by him, since he was assassinated in April of 1865, while the amendment was not ratified until December, 1865. The amendment reads:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction...."

New Stamp to Commemorate End of Slavery

Journal and Guide Norfolk Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Commemorating the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the 13th amendment to the constitution of the United States, the Post Office department, through Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, recently announced the issuance of a special three-cent stamp. The new stamp will be placed on sale for the first time on October 20.

OCT 12 1940

The office of first day sale, together with details as to design and color, will be announced later by the Post Office department.

A Postage Stamp Commemorating The Abolition Of Slavery

OCT 13 1940

Taking due pride in the stride and patriotism of the colored race in this counrty, the federal government has gone on record in preparing for the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Abolition of slavery, a new issue of postage stamp. Already the government has taken cognizance of this fact in honoring, along with other great educators, Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Savannah Tribune

The government realizes the importance in encouraging a race of people who started life anew, a strange people in a strange and often a friendless land. This people has struggled since its advent into this country as the lowly and forgotten. Often it has been misunderstoon. Still there have not been recorded instances where it ever proved disloyal to this government or lost faith in a better and brighter future.

OCT 13 1940

It is befitting that the government take such memorable steps as setting forth that the emancipation of the colored race is not something to be regretted. Ever since that memorable day, the colored race has striven to be self-supporting. All has not been flowers by any means. The first effort of the race was to establih itself on the farms From the very outset many of them bought farms and started life under their own "vine and figtree." Only poor and unwanted farms were sold them. They drained the gulleys. Irrigated the ever lasting, sloped down the hills and widened the valleys. At times they were treated mean and had to, for their own safety, flee their farms and cattle. Still that strong urge went like time, marching on.

OCT 13 1940

Savannah Ga.

At seventy-five years of distance, not only the race, but the country looks back over a career well spent. Struggling on without political power and the weapon to recall those who failed to properly function in a political way, the Negro race has kept the faith for a brighter tomorrow.

In the face of this merited acknowledgement, we fell grateful to those of the white group who have aided us in our racial struggle.—Atlanta Daily World.

New Stamp To Commemorate End Of Slavery

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—(ANP)—Commemorating the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the 13th Amendment to the constitution of the United States, the Postoffice department, through Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, announces the issuance of a special three-cent stamp. The new stamp will be placed on sale for the first time on October 20. The office of first day sale, together with details as to design and color, will be announced later by the Post Office department.

OCT 12 1940

The amendment which abolished slavery in the United States is of importance to the Negroes in the country and it is expected that the day of first sale and design will be in keeping with the great event this amendment brought to millions of American human beings.

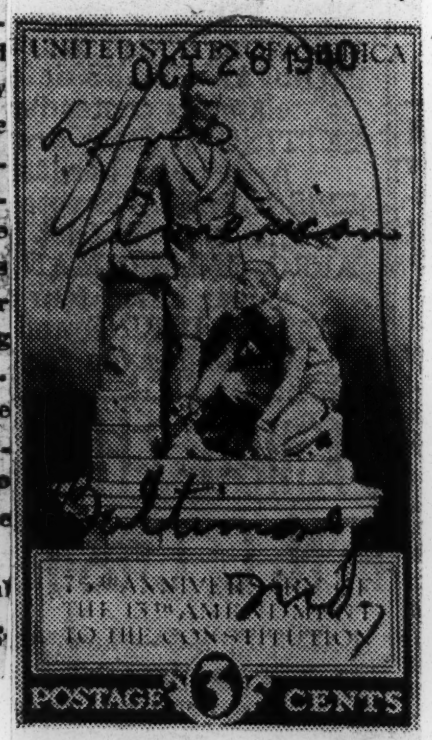
Negro Emancipation Stamp to Go on Sale Next Sunday

Chicago Defender

New York, Oct. 12 [Special].—The 3 cent stamp commemorating the 75th anniversary of adoption of the 13th amendment to the constitution will go on first day sale Oct. 20 at the postoffice of the New York World's Fair. The amendment abolished slavery in this country. Design of the new stamp will not be made public until some time next week, a postoffice official said tonight, but opinion in philatelic circles is that the stamp will reproduce the widely known statue which depicts a kneeling slave and Abraham Lincoln breaking the chains of slavery. Collectors desiring first day covers are advised to send prepared envelopes to the postmaster at Flushing, N. Y., of which the fair postoffice is a branch.

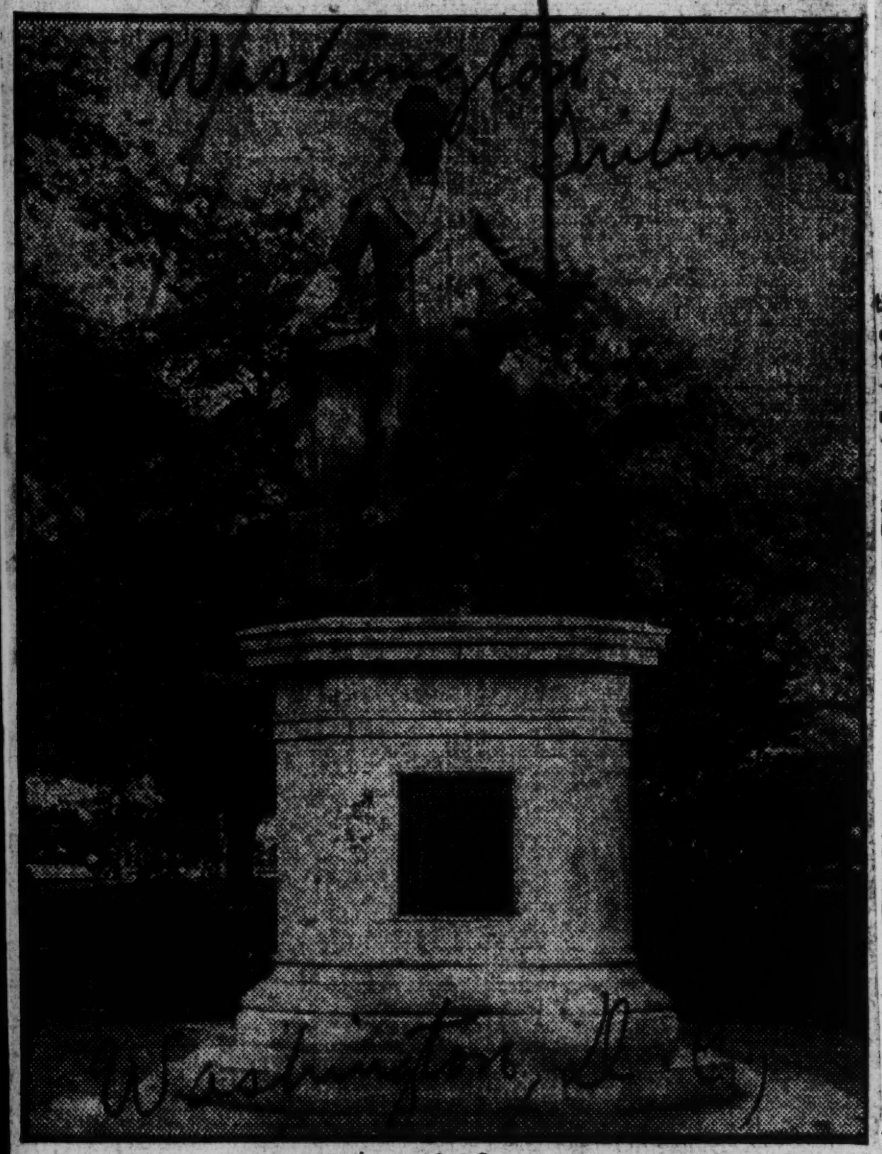
OCT 19 1940

Emancipation Stamp



Shown above is the design of the new stamp which was issued on October 20 in connection with the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment which abolished slavery. An emancipated slave is pictured kneeling at the feet of the emancipator, President Abraham Lincoln.

Drama to Be on Stamp



OCT 19 1940

The Post Office Department will issue a special stamp commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Thirteenth Amendment at the World's Fair, October 20. The event will signalize the drama shown in the statue above of Lincoln freeing the slave. The first issue of the stamp will be released at the fair on this date by Postmaster General Frank Walker when he will present a block of 100 stamps to each of ten outstanding Negro leaders in their respective fields. The Diamond Jubilee celebration will be held at the fair under the auspices of the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race of which Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux is president. Arrangement have been made with railroads for special rates to the fair on October 20.

Charges Post Office Department Is Playing Politics And Distorts History In Special Stamp Issue

OCT 26 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Use of the Post Office Depatrment and a distortion of history to influence the colored vote were charged to the New Deal Friday by Senator elect Ralph O. Brewster of Maine who stated:

In a letter addressed by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker to Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, Negro evangelist of Washington, D. C., president of the "National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race," the announcement is made that "President Roosevelt has given the order to proceed with stamp petitioned for by your Association to be issued in honor of the signing of the 13th Amendment."

The Postmaster General's letter, photostat copie of which have gone to thousands of colored voters, conveys the further information that the stamp will be ready by October 20, the date set by the Association to "celebrate seventy-five years of freedom and prosperity of the Negro race in America, made possible the signing of the 13th Amendment."

Just why this so-called commemorative stamp should be issued just a few days prior to the national election is something of a mystery, in view of the fact that the 13th Amenament was not ratified by proclamation of the Secretary of State until December 18, 1865, so that Mr. Roosevelt and the Postmaster General are taking liberties with hisotry by advancing the date approximately two months.

It also happens that Elder Michaux proposed prior to the Democratic National Convention not only that Mr. Roosevelt be nominated for a Third Term, but that Mrs. Roosevelt be nominated for Vice President of the United States.

States. OCT 26 1940

It is probably also just a coincidence that the letter of invitation to colored citizens to attend a celebration at the New York World's Fair on October 20 of the signing of the 13th Amendment, is signed by Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds in Washington, who devotes much of his time to the National Democratic Negro League, of which he is president.

Thus, while the New Deal high command, on one hand, uses its Negro Publicity Division as the tool for the outrageous pamphlet smearing Wendell Willkie's ancestry, thus humiliating the colored citizens of the nation, on the other, it seeks to flatter colored voters by he issuance of an historically incorrect stamp, just before the election, done at the request of Elder Michaux, who sought the nomination of both the President and his wife and Dr. Thompkins, a New Deal officeholder, who also heads the Negro Democratic League.

Calls It "Racket"

This appears as a further flagrant abuse of the special stamp racket for which the New Deal Administration has been notorious and which even stamp dealers have protested. It is declared by one of these dealers that "he has purchased many postage stamps under the New Deal Administration for less than their face value."

Such is the effort of the New Deal to make political use of its stamp-making privilege on election eve in an endeavor to turn the thoughts of Negro voters from the discriminations imposed upon them by an Administration that now seeks their votes to perpetuate itself and to perpetuate these discriminations.

In spite of its plain political purport, however, the stamp may be of some service in reminding our colored citizens that it was a Republican President and a Republican Administration that made the 13th Amendment possible.

Michaux Stamp Just a Racket, Says Senator

OCT 26 1940

Issuance of the U. S. Postage stamp commemorating the signing of the 13th Amendment last week was termed "a further flagrant abuse of the New Deal's stamp racket," involving use of the Post Office and a distortion of history to influence the colored vote.

Senator-elect Ralph O. Brewster of Maine made the charge in connection with a letter from Postmaster General Frank C. Walker to Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, Washington evangelist and president of the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race, at whose request the stamp was approved.

Voters Get Copies

The letter, copies of which were circulated among voters by the thousands, announced President Roosevelt's order to have the issue ready for the Michaux organization's celebration of seventy-five years of freedom at the New York World's Fair on October 20.

Since the 13th Amendment was not ratified until December 18, 1865, Brewster alleges, Mr. Roosevelt and the Postmaster General are taking liberties with history by advancing the date of issuing this so-called commemorative stamp to a few days prior to the national election.

Political Significance Hinted

He further recalls that Elder Michaux advocated nomination of Roosevelt for a third term and of Mrs. Roosevelt for Vice-President; also that invitations to the celebration bore the signature of Dr. William J. Thompkins, D. C. recorder of deeds and president of the National Colored Democratic League.

Brewster said the "special stamp racket" had drawn protests from numerous stamp dealers, one of whom said he has purchased many postage stamps under the New Deal Administration for less than their face value.

19-1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THE EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE SLAVES

Friendship Baptist Church, Atlanta
Rev. C. N. Ellis, D. D., Orator

JAN 10 1941

Under the auspices of the local branch of the NAACP, T. M. Alexander, president, the Negroes of Atlanta, Georgia, assembled in Friendship Baptist Church, Dr. E. R. Carter, pastor, to observe and celebrate their emancipation from human slavery, by President Lincoln, January 1st, 1863. The Rev. Dr. C. N. Ellis, pastor of Reed Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia, militant speaker. The program was short and progressive and the presiding officer advised those appearing on the program that every speaker was limited to five minutes except the guest speaker. Dr. Ellis departed from the old path of crediting the Negro with what he had not done, and insisted upon the race understanding, that it had not scratched the surface, of what the world would accept as the success of a race in Christian civilization. His oration was a powerful appeal to the Negro to find himself; and fully realize, that his place in both the local and national picture, was along side every other man's place, and that he had no function different from other people's duties and responsibilities in the body politic. And to get that foolishness out of his head. He said, that we had three epochs in our lives, and had passed through one of them and were living in the second, the present; setting our compass to survey the future, in which state we would prove our worth and make our place in the world of religion, statesmanship and finance under God.

The orator in departing from the old well beaten path of congratulating ourselves for what we have not done; said in part: Whatever we have accomplished as a race, little or much was a safe guarantee that we had possibilities the equal of any other race, and that finally, we would take our place in the galaxy of what other races have done, and are doing. That he used to believe that the white man was the worst and most dangerous enemy we had; but he had later come to the conclusion, that the Negroes' most dangerous enemies were the Negroes themselves. That the chief enemies of the race were the fools and traitors within the racial body; based on ignorance more than sin. He said, the question of race superiority or inferiority were questions to be settled by the individuals who composed the race. That races, like individuals, proved their superiority or inferiority, by what they contributed to Christian civilization under God. Man is just as superior or inferior as he believes he is; and proves that he is superior or inferior over other men or races by what he contributes to the welfare of mankind. The white man in America is superior to the black man, because he has proven it, by his contribution to civilization. The Negro is inferior to the white man, first, because he believes he is inferior; secondly, because of the smallness of his contribution to Christian civilization.

The speech was great in that the orator, sought to make his hearers understand that the day and occasion, meant to the Negro more than any other epoch in his life; since Christ was born in Bethlehem of Judea; and that if emancipation did not stir the Negroes' heart, as nothing can do, save the grace of God, he ought to be put back into slavery, until he learns that the freedom of the slaves, under God cost somebody something. It cost some men all they had, their life blood; as freely, as Christ gave His life on the cross, that the world might be free from sin, if it chose His plan of salvation. And we add, that the man who refuses to celebrate this occasion, in honor to those brave men and women who gave all they had for this freedom, is little less than a brute; and that God and all decent people look upon their conduct as inhuman.

Mrs. Ruby Blackburn deserves special mention for her common sense talk. The point she made was fundamental; she sought to disabuse the Negro youth's mind, of looking for alms instead of opportunities to make jobs for themselves in the communities where they live. She said, the pressing need of the race was, sustaining jobs; that the older Negroes had neglected to make jobs for their children, and it was up to the children to make jobs for themselves. That the white man had all the jobs and controlled those that he did not have, and if the Negro realized any increase in jobs, he would have to make the jobs for himself in order to cut down unemployment in the race.

All told the program was fine; despite the fact that half of those whose names appeared on the program were absent and President Alexander had to provide substitutes. The colleges or their representatives on the program were conspicuous by their absence. The 27 Club came into the picture as usual to present one of their members a plaque; for distinguished service rendered, following the pattern of the NAACP, which presents one of their officers the Spingarn Medal annually. Dr. M. S. Davage was the recipient of the 27 Club's plaque this year. But the man who introduced the good Doctor spoke so long and confusing the audience did not get a clear idea of what service the good Doctor had rendered. The celebration was fine and the writer feels that the address, rendered the race and community a great service by reminding them of the purpose and intention of the occasion. —Union-Review.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Jesse O. Thomas Is Emancipation Speaker In S. C.

JAN 1 1941

The guest speaker for the Emancipation exercises at Anderson, South Carolina, under the auspices of the Teachers' Association. Elks, Business Men's Club, Burial Aid Society and Ministerial Union, is Jesse O. Thomas, field director of the National Urban League.

According to Willis Peak, the leading funeral director of Anderson, these four organizations represent the total leadership of Negroes in that section. They expect this to be the largest attended meeting representing both white and colored people in Anderson and vicinity because of the joint efforts of several organizations and because of the reputation the speaker enjoys in that section of the state of South Carolina.

The subject of the address submitted is "The Negro as a Sociological and Biological Contradiction in American Culture."

Blakeley, Ga. News
January 2, 1941

NEGROES STAGE EMANCIPATION PARADE—

More than 500 Negroes, including representatives of all the county schools, and led by the Georgia Normal College band of Albany, staged a parade downtown Wednesday in celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation, which was part of the program celebrating the 78th anniversary of the freeing of the slaves by Abraham Lincoln.

Cleveland, Tenn. Banner
January 4, 1941

Local Negro Ministers Sponsor Emancipation Proclamation Here

In celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation, sponsored by the Negro ministers of Cleveland, Tenn., the Rev. J. H. Lee, reporter, and pastor of the A. M. E Zion church, has submitted the following paper to The Banner for publication:

Numerically we remain as about the tenth citizen. Excess homicide cases account perhaps for no greater increase to a large extent among our group. In numbers, however, if we would use our mass power, we could relieve ourselves of much of the slavery that we are endowed with. One-tenth of a dollar can certainly reckon with the other 90 cents when it comes to adjusting or balancing the financial sheet.

Politically, we are better off than heretofore, because of late years we are not tied to any particular party. The Negro is divided on political affairs like other race groups. Of course, there yet remain some who feel that they owe their all and all to the Republican party. But the Republican party of today is not the Republican party of Abe Lincoln's day. It is made up of both parties.

Socially the Negro is the most pitable human in America. I am not unmindful that metropolitan areas afford sufficient conveniences for the comfort of Negro citizens, but on the other hand, Negroes are the subject of abuse in most places. First of all, where there is a reasonable population of our people, some one can operate a small restaurant and save going into the back doors of hotels and cafes.

Our present status demands respect from collectors and policy agents, but there still remains in the race group persons who are too careless to command this respect. The average race woman is not respected enough by men of other races, and this stigma to the race will remain until our women learn to be more reserved and careful.

Again, we are infatuated with beauty, and so far as race pride and integrity is concerned, we forget about it. Booker Washington, who was a mulatto Negro, warned the race to never do away with the word Negro. But of recent years, newspapers and educators have stooped to this usage of the word "colored." The Negro is not the only race that has become mixed with other races, despite the fact he is the most abused race on earth because of his complacent attitude toward the race question. Inasmuch as the word "colored" does not designate any particular group, the Negro, like other race groups, should seek to be classed as a definite group.

Many young Negroes, as well as the older ones, deplore this word colored" that has been heaped pon them.

Charlotte N. C. Observer
January 2, 1941

TRACES HISTORY OF NEGRO RACE

Clinton College Head Speaks at Exercises Marking 78th Year Of Emancipation.

Dr. E. W. Brice, president of Clinton college, Rock Hill, S. C., discussed the subject "Can the Negro Survive In A Time Like This?" at the exercises yesterday afternoon at Ebenezer Baptist church, colored, marking the seventy-eighth anniversary of Negro emancipation. He traced the history and development of the Negro race, showing how in the past they survived obstacles. He declared that the Negro not only is fit to survive but to share in all benefits which America has to offer.

Rev. Dr. H. E. Wilson, pastor of Little Rock A.M.E. Zion church, presented the speaker. Rev. Wilson is president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, which sponsored the program. The presiding officer, Dr. J. H. Moore, spoke briefly on the significance of the occasion. Rev. H. W. Givens, pastor of Biddleville Presbyterian church, read Scriptural passages, and invocation was offered by Dr. Charles H. Shute of Johnson C. Smith university. The "Emancipation Proclamation" was read by Rachel Duren, student at Second Ward High school. Dr. Buford Gordon, editor of Sunday school literature of the A.M.E. Zion church, discussed briefly the future of the race. Rev. P. M. Mayfield pronounced benediction. The Ebenezer church choir was in charge of the music.

Mobile, Ala., Register
January 1, 1941

Colored People Plan Celebration

Today Is Seventy-Eighth Anniversary Of Emancipation Proclamation

The seventy-eighth anniversary of the Emancipation, commemorating the freedom of colored people from slavery, will be celebrated with appropriate exercises this afternoon at the State Street A. M. E. Z. Church at 3 o'clock.

Dr. Thomas A. Stevens and Rev. A. E. Williams will be principal speakers of the occasion. Emancipation Day is widely observed by colored people throughout the nation in connection with the beginning of their upward struggle as freedmen and citizens. President Lincoln's historic emancipation proclamation became effective on January 1, 1863, liberating slaves in states in open rebellion against the Union.

The meeting will be held under auspices of the Mobile Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The public is invited.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
JAN 25 1941

Emancipation Day

DON'T CELEBRATE IT

JAN 25 1941

Never having attended an Emancipation celebration or hankered to attend one, we have always been entirely tolerant of those who, on one day or another, celebrate the anniversary of Lincoln's freeing of the slaves.

In the first place, except when we were very young, we never thought much of Abraham Lincoln. The spectacle of Honest(?) Abe's resisting all entreaties to free the slaves until he was certain the Union's cause would be lost unless he did, always made him appear to us as a great malefactor whom God punished with four years of war and then (as in the case of Jewish Moses) removed him before he could arrive in the Promised Land of Peace.

Frederick Douglass's celebrated declaration that Abe was neither our man nor our model added the clincher. For Douglass knew Abe and we swear by Douglass.

In the sense that Lincoln had to free the slaves or lose the war, Emancipation was forced. But many people view it, even now, as a bounty from Lincoln's hands.

Why should anybody celebrate the receipt of something that was not directly or indirectly the work of his own hands? As for us, we can't conceive of forefathers who waited for freedom and lifted tearful eyes to old Abe.

If our ancestors were half as enterprising and manly as we think they were, we can see them with Nat Turner an dJohn Brown and Denmark Vesey, rebelling against the masters, escaping by "underground railroad" to Canada, joining up with Osceola in Florida to fight the slaveholders and deserting to the Western Indians to make the life of the plainsmen hard.

These are the anniversaries we are proud of—not of Emancipation Day. It has a bad odor.

19-1941

Sandersville, Ga., Progress
January 2, 1941

Seventy-seven years ago the Emancipation Proclamation freed three million Negro slaves in America. It was a great day for the Negroes and they have shown remarkable progress since that time. At first Southerners felt they were ruined, but in the end it was the salvation of the southern people. Celebrations were held by the Negroes in practically every state yesterday.

Roanoke, Va., World News
January 1, 1941

Young Speaks Here Tonight

Colored Citizens Will Observe 78th Anniversary of Emancipation

P. B. Young, prominent editor and leader among the people of his race, will speak at special services held by local negro citizens in the First Baptist church, colored, on Jefferson street between Gilmer and Patton avenues, N. E., at 8 o'clock tonight.

The meeting, held in celebration of the 78th anniversary of the emancipation of the negroes from slavery in 1863, is under the auspices of the Magic City Ministers' Alliance.

Music will be furnished by the Magic City female chorus and by The Addisonians of Lucy Addison high school.

The speaker is editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, one of the leading colored newspapers of the nation and said to be the largest in the South. A successful businessman, he has found time to become prominent in leadership in the affairs of the American negro.

The Norfolk paper, under his leadership, has grown from a four-page weekly with a circulation of 500 to a 20-page standard-size newspaper having a net paid weekly circulation of 30,000.

The editor has consistently campaigned for increasing opportunity for negroes and, while touching nearly every field in which the negro has been striving upward, has placed special emphasis on the improvement of educational and health conditions.

Bristol, Va., Herald Courier
December 29, 1940

NEGROES OBSERVE EMANCIPATION DAY

Special Program Will Be Given Wednesday Night at Methodist Church

A program celebrating the emancipation of negroes in the early '60s will be sponsored by the local Colored Ministerial Alliance at the John Wesley Methodist church at 8 o'clock Wednesday night, Jan. 1.

The theme for the program is "The Negro Today," which will be carried out in the form of a symposium with the following persons giving ten-minute talks: Prof. P. E. Butler, principal of Slater high school, "Collective Efficiency"; the Rev. J. R. Washington, pastor of the John Wesley Methodist church, "Spiritual Defense"; Dr. J. Stewart French, pastor of State Street Methodist church, "Interracial Cooperation"; Dr. J. L. Price, "Economic Outlook."

Music renditions will be offered by Feolia B. Martin and Elizabeth Guthrie of Bennet college, Greensboro, N. C., by the Dorsey Singers of Lee Street Baptist church and by the John Wesley Methodist church choir.

A silver offering which will be taken will be turned over to the Mercy hospital campaign committee toward reducing of the hospital debt which accumulated before a ward for colored people was provided at King's Mountain Memorial hospital.

Officers of the Ministerial Alliance are the Rev. J. A. Martin of Lee Street Baptist church, chairman, and the Rev. P. L. Deberry of Hood Memorial Zion church, secretary.

Prof. Wallace Hayes, principal of Douglass high school, will be master of ceremonies at the Emancipation celebration.

The public is invited.

Savannah, Ga., News
December 31, 1940

CELEBRATION OF EMANCIPATION DAY

One In City and Another In County Tomorrow

The Savannah-Chatham county emancipation proclamation celebration will be held tomorrow, the city celebration being opened at the First Bryan Baptist Church, and the county program being presented at New Zion Baptist Church, West Savannah.

The general observance will start tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock with a street parade. The procession will assemble at West Broad and Gwinnett streets, going from that point south on West Broad to Henry, east on Henry to East Broad, north on East Broad to Oglethorpe, west on Oglethorpe to West Broad, north on West Broad to Bay, west on Bay to Fahm, thence to First Bryan Baptist Church where the ceremonies will be presented.

The various civic, fraternal, and religious bodies of the city with the Boy Scouts and drum corps will be represented in the parade and exercises. The Emancipation Association and the Social Clubs Union will have charge of the program at the church. Rev. C. K. Knight, pastor of the St. James A. M. E. Church, will deliver the emancipation address. Rev. L. M. Terrill, pastor of the Bryan Baptist Church, is host. Ten-minute addresses will be made by the following representatives of the various groups co-operating with the exercises. Dr. S. M. McDew, professional; A. J. Clement, Jr., injury and insurance; and S. A. Jones, business. Thelma Lee Stevens will read the emancipation proclamation. Rev. R. A. Lark, pastor of the St. Paul C. M. E. Church, will introduce the speaker.

The county celebration is under the auspices of the West Savannah Emancipation Association. It will consist of a street parade through the main streets of that section and end with a program at the New Zion Baptist Church. Moses Jackson, president of the association, will be in charge of arrangements. Rev. J. Mims will be master of ceremonies. Music will be rendered by the community quartet and by the Springfield Terrace Community Club. Rev. Brooks M. Lovett will deliver the address. He will be introduced by Rev. A. J. Fluellen. Marie Gadson will read the proclamation at this service.

Savannah, Ga. News
January 1, 1941

LOCAL NEGROES TO CELEBRATE TODAY

Emancipation Day Program Is Arranged

The seventy-eighth annual celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation will be held Wednesday noon at First Bryan Baptist Church, Bryan street west of West Broad street, Rev. Levi M. Terrill, D. D., pastor.

The celebration is being sponsored by the Emancipation Association, Social Clubs Union, Boy Scouts, Drum Corps and other civic, religious and fraternal bodies. The formation will take place at 10 a. m., at Gwinnett and West Broad streets, and proceed south on West Broad to Henry, east on Henry to East Broad street to Oglethorpe, west on Oglethorpe to West Broad to Bay, west on Bay to Fahm, south on Fahm to Bryan to Bryan Baptist Church where the program will be held starting at 12 o'clock.

The program will be as follows: Introduction of president, Rev. L. M. Terrill, D. D., by A. H. Simmons of the Social Clubs Union; hymn, Rev. I. J. Johnson, D. D.; prayer, Rev. R. J. Cliffin, B. D.; selection, First Bryan Baptist choir; Scripture, Rev. W. D. Turner, D. D.; hymn, Rev. W. C. Davis, B. D.; welcome on behalf of church, Deacon Nathan Roberts; duet, Sister Tillie Fields and Sister Laura Parks; song, "America," congregation; introduction of master of ceremonies, Rev. G. B. Hannan, B. D.; remarks, master of ceremonies, Rev. D. W. Stephens, D. D.; National Negro Anthem by audience. Ten-minute talks: For physicians, Dr. S. M. McDew; for insurance companies, A. J. Clement of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company; for the business men, S. A. Jones. Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, Sister Thelma Lee Stevens; introduction of speaker, by Rev. R. A. Lark, D. D.; address, Rev. C. K. Knight, D. D., pastor of St. James A. M. E. Church, Savannah; solo, Sister E. Holley; benediction, Rev. R. F. Harrington, D. D.

Savannah, Ga., News
January 2, 1941

EMANCIPATION DAY IS OBSERVED

PARADE IS A FEATURE

Rev. C. K. Knight Addresses Huge Audience

BY REV. W. O. P. SHERMAN

The seventy-eighth Emancipation Proclamation celebration held at Bryan Baptist Church Wednesday noon by the Emancipation Association, Social Clubs Union and other local units was marked up by several of the older citizens as being one of the most colorful and successful held in this part of the state in several years.

The parade led by one of Savannah's expert motorcycle officers covered the principal streets on to Bryan Baptist Church, music by Bob Mumford's Band.

The audience could be heard at a far distance singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and the National Negro Anthem.

Prayer by Rev. Jasper Smith. Duet, Sisters Tillie Fields and Laura Parks. Welcome by Deacon N. Roberts. Ten-minute talks: A. J. Clements, "Cooperation"; S. A. Jones, "Opportunity." Others taking part on program: Revs. D. W. Stevens, I. J. Johnson, A. E. Hagins, R. A. Lark; Brother A. H. Simmons, Social Clubs Union president; Sister Laura Parks, vice president; Sister A. S. Dunbar, secretary; D. Bass, treasurer. Officers of Emancipation Association: Rev. L. M. Terrill, president; Rev. D. W. Stevens, vice president; Rev. W. O. P. Sherman, secretary; Rev. J. Q. Adams, assistant secretary; Rev. W. F. Underwood, treasurer; marshals, Revs. R. J. Dinkins, H. Williams, Frank Wright; W. S. Scott, badge; E. D. Davis, finance; A. E. Hagins, advertising; C. H. Walls, band; W. C. Davis, publicity.

Dr. C. K. Knight, pastor of St. James' A. M. E. Church, Savannah, the guest speaker at the Emancipation celebration at Bryan Baptist Church at the noon hour Wednesday before a vast audience in his message, subject "Negro Achievement and His Future," said among other things: "We have no way of judging the future only by the past. We anticipate a glorious future, we are born with possibilities, the only thing necessary is time for development. The progress of a generation in the history of the negro race is the most fascinating study modern times possesses, springing from slavery and ignorance to the heights of manhood and power almost at one bound."

He further said that the negro is rising but the task is not yet finished. We must labor on or decay. Our fathers laid the foundation for our thrift, education, religion and eco-

nomic development. It is up to the negro to build a greater foundation if he would continue to go forward.

"How to make money is not our greatest handicap. We need to learn to live. It is time for us to cease singing 'And am I born to die?' We need to sing to our present generation 'Am I born to live?'

"Will we be able to accept opportunities when they are presented to us? Let us try and create more jobs for ourselves. Let's buy land and purchase a home. We should believe in our leaders. Let us stop being a problem to ourselves. Without self-confidence, self-respect, a certain amount of self-assurance of the proper kind nothing can be achieved by individual or race. An educated head, heart and hand will give us a St. Paul standing on Mars Hill."

Stop grumbling he urged. "God has given us minds to think, hands to work, and hearts to love. Let us work more and serve God, and with hope look to the future and work out our destiny.

"Let us have a better understanding with the white man and less misunderstanding. They are our friends. If we are to be strong, if we are to be free indeed we must have money and live so we can trust one another.

"Let us have more confidence in each other, save some money. Do not clog the wheels of progress because a bank has failed, but with faith try again.

"As a race we need to rededicate ourselves to God in order to have more confidence in ourselves in leaders. As a race let us feel proud of our race and believe more and more in our race, our state, our country and our God."

19-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Speeches Went 'Round An' 'Round

And they came out here: it was January first, the official celebration day of the Emancipation. From the little country schoolhouse to the large city metropolitan churches they gathered and sang "Lift Every Voice and Sing," listened to the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation and the fine phrased eulogy from the great spokesman.

Unlike early celebrations of this sort, when slavery was rehearsed, kept fresh in the mind and emphasis laid indelibly in the minds of youth that the Negro was once a slave. The shouts of the older heads who "recollect" it all and were there when the "kernal" stood on the porch of the big house "an' told' 'em all they wuz free" were also absent. A new guest was on the scene. Young speakers came to the fore who delved into economics, human rights and determinations and sounded the welkin of national defense.

It was ours to listen in on one of these speeches. After the school chorus charmed the throng with the National Anthem and prayer was said by the local clergyman, the speaker ploughed with vigor into the many injustices that had been visited upon his people. His address was punctuated at the hot points by the cheers and yells of those who had received those same injustices. Nothing was done or suggested about these things and worst of all those who were guilty of heaping these grave wrongs were conveniently absent.

So the speeches went 'round and 'round.

It is no wonder that there is a new thought insisting that for the most the celebration of the Emancipation serves most in keeping fresh in the minds of the younger groups that their ancestors were slaves and hence cowards; that it rehashed something that was doing no good and keeping alive something we should be proud we are distancing.

There are other races about us who once were slaves. Many of their children would deny this in their surprise, because they have never heard of it.

The annual celebration of the Emancipation has a mission. That mission should address itself to the task of building citizens and brave voters. The people should be given a political appetite and to understand that once being a slave is nothing to be proud of and the rehearsing of this fact should be avoided except that we should at the same time be told what to do to prevent the present and future generations from experiencing some of the same horrors our ancestors endured. Democracy is our hope and we must vote in much greater numbers if it is to survive!

New York Age
New York, N. Y

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION

JAN 4 1941

WHITE PEOPLE like to remind Negroes that they were only recently slaves, and considering this fact they are doing very well for themselves when they manage to eke out an existence unaided by some white overlord.

A correspondent to The New York Times from Atlanta, Ga., recently sent in a Christmas story of the meeting of the Ex-slave Association of Atlanta and of their prayers for peace. The members of this organization are said to range in age from 90 to 107 years but despite their ages they are said to have done a lot of singing and praying for world peace. It was a good story but to this observer, it just didn't ring true, for such people know very little of world conditions and because of their age are certainly unable to do much singing.

We cite this story to show how subtly the white South keeps alive the idea that Negroes are barely removed from slavery and before that were uncivilized and unaccustomed to the ways of modern civilization. They still hold to the idea that Negroes are of a lower order than the whites and should not be treated the same.

JAN 4 1941

Many Negroes, too, aid this fiction by holding annual celebrations honoring the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation which freed them. These celebrations usually recall the previous conditions of the Negro and the principal speaker indulges in flights of oratory to point out the progress we have made in so short a space of time and to tell of the bright outlook for the future. Instead of being inspired, many young people leave such meetings with a feeling of confusion. They have been told that they have poor heritage, and should not expect much.

Most white races have been slaves at some time in their existence. The Jews were once enslaved by the Egyptians (members of the colored race) but one seldom hears a Jew mention this fact. The present British Isles were once conquered by the Romans and their people enslaved but English historians have very little to say on this subject. Even in this country, many of the first white settlers came here in bondage and had to work for a number of years before they were free to buy land, vote or exercise the other prerogatives of citizenship. In Georgia especially where General Oglethorpe brought over a colony of settlers made up largely of people who had been imprisoned for debts and minor offenses was this true, but one seldom hears such things talked of by the descendants of these people.

JAN 4 1941

In other words, the whites try to hold up to their youth the bright and shining achievements of their race and try to forget the darkest episodes in their history. Thus we find white boys inspired to dare any undertaking while Negro boys early learn that they haven't much chance in life and soon lose all ambition to strive for any unusual career.

JAN 4 1941

Because of this fact, we think the time has come for the Negro to stop reminding himself that he was until recently a slave. Instead we should teach our youth that we are now citizens and that if we act like citizens and strive to achieve like all other racial groups in this country, we'll get somewhere. Be it said to the credit of our grandparents recently relieved from bondage, they did not indulge in recalling the old days. Rather they rejoiced in their new found freedom and taught the first generation removed from slavery to believe that through the medium of an education, hard work and ambition, they could go places and be somebody.

Let's turn our faces toward the future, rather than turning back each year to recall the darkest period of our racial history.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

JAN 18 1944

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION

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JAN 18 1944

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Let's turn our faces toward the future, rather than turning back each year to recall the darkest period of our racial history—NEW YORK AGE.

JAN 18 1944

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
May 16, 1941

Negroes Plan Big Parade, Program on Emancipation Day

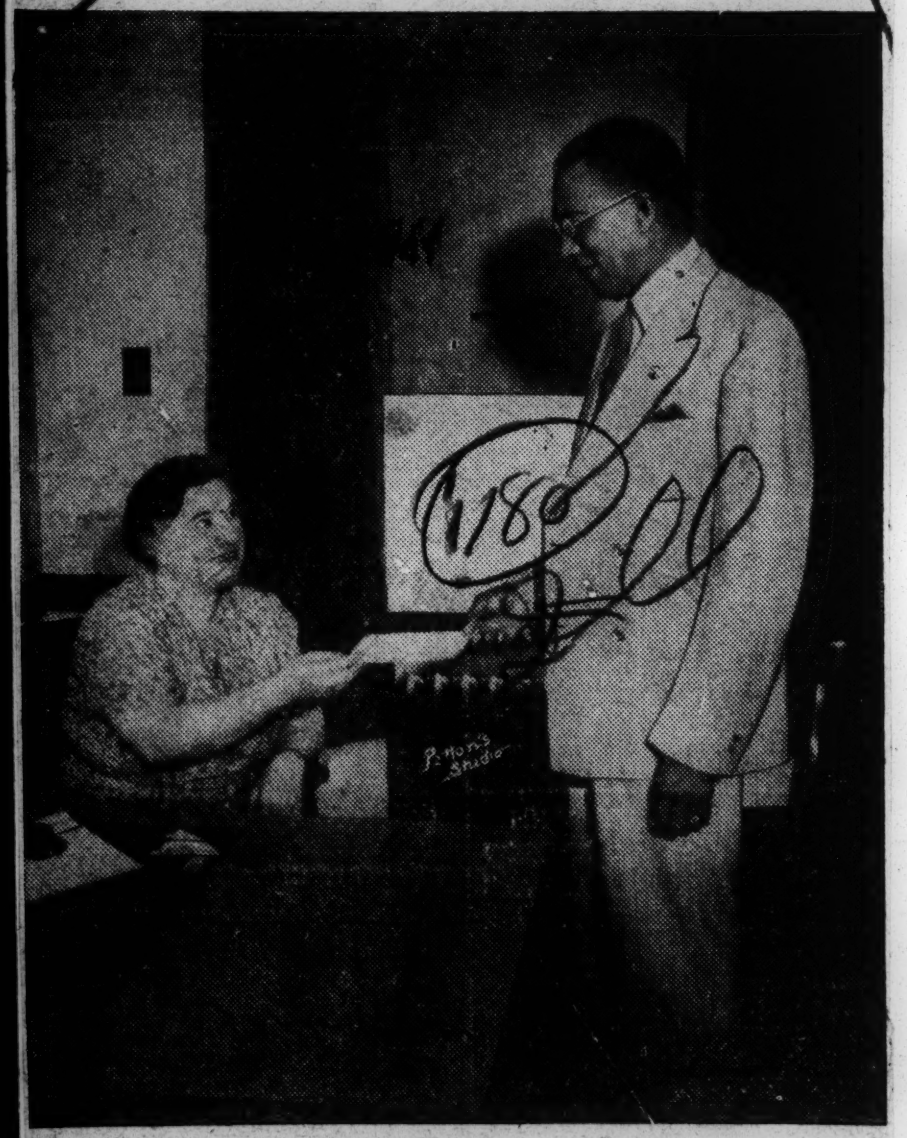
Several hundred Tampa negroes and visiting groups will take part in a parade and program Tuesday in celebration of the emancipation of the negro race.

A drum and bugle corps from St. Petersburg will be among the units to take part in the parade which will form at 11 o'clock and at Scott street and Central avenue and proceed through the city to Plant field.

A number of city officials and civic leaders will take part on the program which will include various athletic contests, with a baseball game between Tampa and St. Petersburg teams the feature.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

DONATES 80 ACRES TO BOYS



Site for projected American Boystown in Illinois was assured recently when Mrs. Clara Howard, white, of Chicago, presented to James W. Washington, president of American Boystown corporation, deed to 80 acres of land valued at $17,500. Idea for Illinois Boystown originated with Washington, who was also father of American Negro Exposition which attracted thousands to Chicago last summer. Washington is now raising fund of $50,000 to assure retreat for homeless boys regardless of race, color or creed.

JUL 6 1941

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 2, 1941

Emancipation To Be Marked By Negroes

TAPPAHANNOCK—The sixty-fourth annual celebration of Emancipation Day by the Negro population will be held at Tappahannock tomorrow beginning at 10 A. M. The Rev. P. R. Liverpool is chairman of the Emancipation Day Celebration Club under whose auspices the program is given. He is assisted by Mathew McGuire, vice-chairman, Sherman Manning, treasurer, and Delmas Harris, secretary.

The parade will leave the Negro school at 10 A. M. It will pause at the First Baptist Church to eulogize the fallen veterans, continue the line of march through the principal streets of the town, and end at Essex County Courthouse at noon.

In the parade will be the American Legion members of the various Negro chapters in this and neighboring counties as well as any visiting legionnaires who wish to march with the veterans, the 30-piece band of the Hanover Manual Labor School for Boys with their officers and directors, including their bandmaster, E. B. Coleman, health units from clubs and churches in the community, and groups representing schools interested in the celebration.

At noon the Rev. R. L. Liverpool will open the exercises at the courthouse. The Hanover Band will play, Mayor C. A. Warner will welcome the visitors, and General Johnson will respond. The last named is principal of Rappahannock Institute Academy near Dunnsville.

The Rev. J. T. Hill of Richmond will be the principal speaker.

Howard Brown is in charge of the entertainment for the band and the other special guests of the club. The program will be broadcast over Station WRNL of Richmond.

19-1941
Va.

19-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negroes to Gather for Emancipation Celebration

JAN 25 1942 JAN 25 1942

31 Governors to Send Delegates to Philadelphia; War Unity Stressed

By Ernest Pendrell
(Special to the Sunday Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 — On Feb. 1, 1865, Abraham Lincoln wrote his approval of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This amendment set the Negro people free from chattle slavery.

Now there is a growing movement to set aside Feb. 1 as a national holiday.

Already Governors of 31 states have advised Major R. R. Wright, president of the National Negro Bankers Association, that they will send delegates to a Congress to be held in this city on Jan. 31-Feb. 1. The purpose of the Congress is to secure the approval of the Federal Government to a declaration of Feb. 1 as, "National Freedom Day" in commemoration of the approval of the 13th Amendment.

Major Wright, [illegible] president of the Citizens Committee which is sponsoring [illegible] gathering here, said, "The [illegible] Congressional joint resolution [illegible] 13th Amendment] sounded the death knell of slavery as definitely as did the Declaration of Independence sound the paean of freedom of the American colonies from British rule. If we celebrate one we must celebrate the other."

JAN 25 1942

CIVIL WAR VETERAN

Major Wright earned his military title as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war. His family bears a proud name. His father, he will tell you, was one of the 196,000 Negro soldiers who fought against the slave owners in the Civil War. He is the oldest living graduate of Atlanta University, having received his first degree in 1876. Yet Major Wright, born in 1855, carries his years lightly. The fight for Negro rights has kept him young, he will tell you.

"Why," we asked the Major, "is it so important to celebrate the 13th Amendment just at this particular time."

"History records that when the black man was entrusted with Old Glory," he said, "the flag of this Republic, whether at Oluste, San Juan Hill, or on the plains of France, he has featured it in victory or reported to God the reason why. We are behind the President fully with our guns and our prayers against our common enemy. The freedom, the rise of the Negro people to citizenship should be properly commemorated to show that the Bill of Rights is a living thing. The fight goes on."

VISITED ARMY CAMPS

Discussing his cross-country trip Major Wright said, "I have just returned from a 13,000-mile trip across the country. I went from here to Georgia, to Texas, to California. Everywhere I visited [illegible] camps and I know the value of a high morale. This celebration should raise the morale of both the Negro and white troops in our fight against Hitlerism and Japan. I lectured and taught the meaning of morale in the last war."

JAN 25 1942

Major Wright went on to tell of the manner in which all the people must be knit together by such celebrations in the interest of national defense. He spoke especially of the whole-hearted cooperation of the Negro people in national defense.

He cited as one example of their cooperation the purchase $150,000 worth of defense bonds in the last 40 days.

"Fifty-thousand of this was taken by the Hod-Carriers union alone," he spoke proudly of the Negro working men.

"We feel that the introduction of our resolution at this time will help to insure a closer bond between all the Americans, Negro or white," he said. The Major hoped that many more white people would join the movement in the immediate future.

JAN 25 1942

Congressman James P. McGranary of Pennsylvania introduced the resolution asking for the national holiday into Congress this week. The Citizens Committee expects, on the basis of early returns from 31 states, to have representatives from all the 48 states of the union. Major Wright, justly proud of the cooperation the movement has received to date, showed us telegrams from Governor in widely scattered states.

One from Governor Sam H. Jones of Louisiana said: "Happy to delegate J. S. Clark, President Emeritus, Southern University to your Congress to represent our state." From Michigan: "State Senator Charles C. Diggs of Detroit will represent Michigan, signed Murray D. Van Wagoner, Governor. And even from Georgia, where the swell and flow of the rising sentiment has hit Eugene Talmadge, Governor, there's a telegram sending two delegates: J. W. Halley, Albany and Benjamin J. Davis, Sr. Alabama wires: "W. R. Maynard, will represent Alabama." Governor Frank Dixon signed the telegram.

Major Wright took time out to show us the wire from Kansas. "The state of John Brown and Earl Browder," he says. Governor Payne Ratner will send Prof. P. G. Porter, principal of the Lincoln School, Atchison, Kansas, as the state's delegate.

State Assemblyman William T. Andrews is being sent by Governor Lehman of New York State. Arthur H. James, Governor of Pennsylvania sends Bishop Sims of this city. And so it goes with 31 states already answering the honor roll.

JAN 25 1942

The Citizens Committee contains a list of most distinguished sponsors including: President D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention; B. D. Amis of the Bartenders and Waitresses Union; President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University; J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler Elks; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and many more notables.

The Citizens Committee explains its request for a national holiday in the following formal statement (asking endorsement of the movement, by):

JAN 25 1942

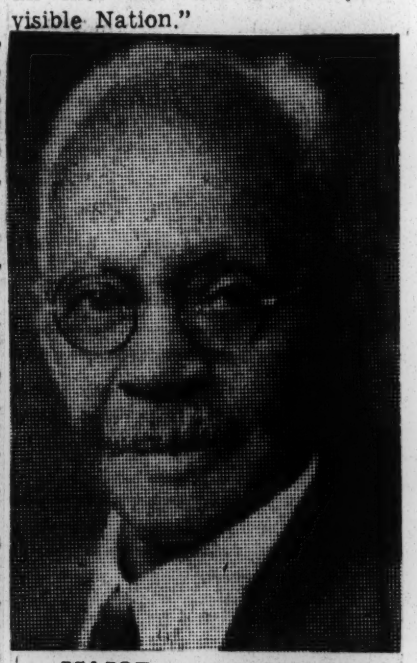
"1. Giving vital and additional meaning to the Bill of Rights.

"2. Commemorating the adoption by Congress and the signing by Abraham Lincoln in 1865 of the joint resolution of Congress which resulted in the ratification and adoption of the 13th Amendment of the constitution, and of all Negroes, in every state and final incorporation of a worthy body of more than four million (at that time) of free and patriotic men and women into the politic of the American nation.

"3. Abolishing the competition of slave labor with free labor, thus breaking the handicap on all labor.

"4. Sweeping away conclusively and forever, the bone of contention about slavery between the North and the South.

"5. Cementing the affection of all into one united and indivisible Nation."



MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT

The Citizens Committee Congress will open its sessions on Saturday, Jan. 31, in Independence Hall. It will meet in the historic Congress Hall.

On Sunday, Feb. 1 a parade through ths streets of this town and a meeting at the Academy of Music at 3:30 P. M. will take place. In the parade will be a motorcade of 48 cars carrying delegates from each state. Already the Citizens Committee is assured of 500 additional cars which will follow the state autos. These cars and the foot parade following will see members of many fraternal, civic and union organizations.

JAN 25 1942

At the Academy of Music meeting, Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania and Acting-Mayor Bernard, Samuel of Philadelphia will be among the speakers. A special message from President Roosevelt will be read. There will also be a Senator from Missouri, not yet designated as well as an outstanding Congressman from Pennsylvania.

19-1942

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

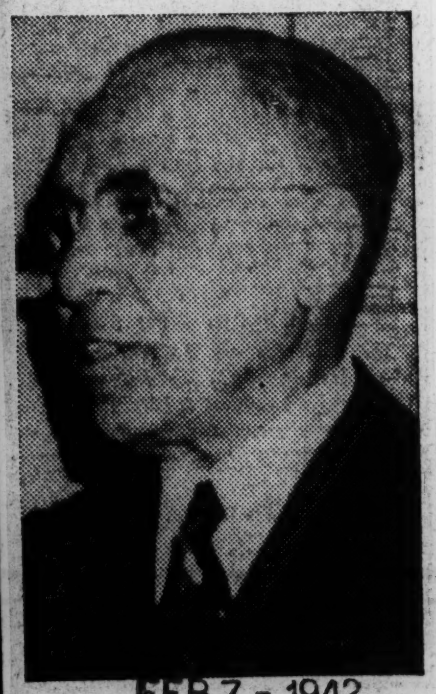
Throng Attends Meeting

FEB 7 - 1942

(Pictures on Pages 8-9)

A milestone in the history of the Negro was reached Sunday when thousands of citizens joined with delegates from 30 states of the Union in presenting a united front in the demand that a national holiday be set aside to mark the signing of the 13th Amendment and the part the Negro has played in the development of the country.

A huge motorcade, a visit to historic Independence Square



FEB 7 - 1942

J. S. CLARK

... moved the crowd

and a gigantic mass-meeting in the Academy of Music were the highlights of the day.

At Congress Hall in Independence Square the motorcade paused while delegates briefly stopped within historic walls and recalled the valiant deeds of men who died long ago to establish a land of freedom and democracy.

FEB 7 - 1942

Disrupts Traffic

Then, its long line of cars taking possession of Walnut nd Broad sts., the motorcade drove to the Academy at Broad and Locust streets, where thousands were already waiting to take part in the program.

Its old walls filled to capacity, the Academy was the right spot for history to be made. On the rostrum set the leading figures of the city and the state; gathered about them were the delegates, many of them who had come thousands of miles to attest to the interest and the cooperation of their respective governors in the establishment of what would be called "National Freedom Day."

Maj. Wright Cites Purpose

Major R. R. Wright, Sr., leading figure in the movement then made brief explanation of the meaning of the meeting and the reason it was called.

Following the Major's short remarks, Mayor Bernard Samuel in an address of welcome paid tribute to the banker, labeling him an "indomitable spirit."

The mayor recalled the many citizens of Philadelphia who had made their marks in the world. His references to Marian Anderson and Joe Louis drew prolonged applause.

Mayor Samuel also cited such civic figures as Ernest T. Wright, James H. Irvin, Bishop D. W. Sims, the chairman of the meeting, Magistrate Edward W. Henry and Herbert E. Millen.

Amendments Are Read

Following the Mayor's address the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments were read by Careve D. Sims, Gay Mosby, and Richard R. Wright, 4th, respectively.

FEB 7 - 1942

Congressman James P. McGranery, who has introduced the resolution in the House of Representatives for the establishment of the National Freedom Day, in a dignified, academic speech expressed the thought that the House would deal favorably with the resolution and that the Senate would do likewise.

He drew applause when he pointed out that "in all fields of national welfare" the Negro has done his part and more, and that throughout his history both in slavery days and in freedom "he (the Negro) has exemplified the highest ideals. He also recalled the war records of the colored soldiers.

The belief in favorable action expressed by Congressman McGranery was reflected in the speech made by Senator James F. Davis, who was the next speaker.

FEB 7 - 1942

Freed Labor Also

Senator Davis made one of the striking statements of the meeting when he pointed out that white persons as well as Negroes should have a profound interest in National Freedom Day. He stated, "When the 13th Amendment was signed Labor as well as the Negro was freed."

His contention was that the economic status of the country with slave labor would be much less than it is in a free democracy.

The Senator also recalled that as a boy in his native city in Wales, he heard the Jubilee Singers on their European tour, sing in the Baptist Church in the village.

Electrifies Crowd

One of the truly outstanding speeches of the meeting was made by J. S. Clark, president-emeritus of Southern University. In an impassioned address Prof. Clark declared that the Negro had earned his rightful place in the country.

"In every denomination, civic organization, business or profession, the Negro has played his part."

"In every war he has shed his blood and if prepared to shed more. His women have sacrificed at home, . . . during the past war they spent their hard earned dollars in the Liberty Band drives and they will do it again."

FEB 7 - 1942

"We will be willing to go the full journey regardless of cost to maintain our freedom and that of the world.

Are Part of America

"We are part of America and we are American citizens, regardless of prejudice. We ask only the chance."

When Prof. Clark concluded with the statement "The Negro has always been loyal and always will be," the audience's applause rocketed about the Academy.

FEB 7 - 1942

Because of the pressure of affairs Senator Joseph F. Guffey was unable to attend but his statement was read by Major Wright. The Senator also gave his assurances that the resolution in the Senate would have his full support and expressed his confidence in the ultimate passage of the bill.

As a musical interlude the Southernaires, famed radio quartet, appeared and delighted the audience with the singing of old familiar tunes. The quartet was forced to return to the stage and give an encore after completing its share of the program.

The meeting was concluded with the introduction of the delegates by Major Wright and a benediction by Bishop James A. Gray.

The program was broadcast over a local station.

FEB 7 - 19

On Monday a meeting was held at the White Rock Baptist Church and a farewell smoker was held for the delegates at the Pyramid Club Monday that evening.

Officers of the citizens committee were: Major Wright, president; Herbert T. Miller, secretary; Rev. I. N. Patterson, assistant secretary and Dr. D. W. Henry, treasurer.

Walker K. Jackson acted as director for the affair.

FEB 7 - 19

Council Gave $5000

The City Council appropriated $5000 to defray the expenses of the gathering and to entertain the official delegates of the various states.

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., was chairman of the general committee.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Delegates Came From States Many Miles From City

FEB 7 - 1942

FEB 7 - 1942

The importance of the National Freedom Day celebration held Sunday was reflected in the presence of the many delegates, several of whom came from cities thousands of miles away. The meeting was a truly national event and the delegates included:

W. R. Maynard, Tuskegee, Ala.; Hugh McBeth, Los Angeles, Calif.; Dr. Allen F. Jackson, Hartford, Conn.; Arthur W. Reed, Jr., Wilmington, Delaware; C. D. Rodgers, Tampa, Fla.; W. Holley, Albany, Georgia; Benamine J. Davis, Atlanta, Ga.; Bishop James A. Bray, Chicago, Ill.; Freemont Ransom, Indianapolis, Ind.; Prof. G. Porter, Atchison, Kansas; J. Clark, Scotlandville, Louisiana; Millard W. Allen, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph S. Mitchell, Boston, Mass.; Senator Charles C. Diggs, Detroit, Mich.; J. Margaret Warner, Burlington, N. J.; William T. Andrews, New York City; Ray E. Hughes, Columbus, O.; DeNorval Untank, Portland, Ore.; Bishop David H. Sims, Philadelphia, Pa.; John I. Lopez, Providence, R. I.; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Dr. N. C. Nicks, Orangeburg, S. C.; Hon. W. F. Reden, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Prof. W. J. Hale, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. J. Alvin Russell, Lawrenceville, Virginia; John R. Harris, Seattle, Washington; Dr. W. Ambrose, Jr., Charleston, W. Virginia.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Emancipation Day Program Plans Complete

Occasion Is Seen As Big Event

DEC 30 1942

When he appears as principal speaker on the Emancipation Day program of the N. A. A. C. P. Friday, January 1, at 12 o'clock, noon the Rev. Leander A. Pinkston, of Augusta, Ga., will be making his second appearance as Emancipation Day speaker in Atlanta. This noted prelate spoke in the city on Jan 1, 1927, from the subject: Group Efficiency the Hope of the Negro Race." Friday's celebration will be held at Ebenezer Baptist Church, Auburn Ave. and Jackson St., the Rev. M. L. King, pastor.

DEC 30 1942

Rev. Mr. Pinkston was born at Sparta, Ga., and was first known in Atlanta as a student of Morehouse College, from whence he was graduated. After several years as pastor in Covington, Ga., he moved to Atlanta as pastor of Beulah Baptist Church, where he served for eleven years. He went to Tabernacle Baptist Church, Augusta, Ga., in 1934, and has remained there since that time. He served two terms as president of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union, and is now holding his third term as president of the General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia. He is also an officer of the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

The Rev. J. Roland Smith, statistician for the Church Choir, directed by Mrs. M. L. King. There will be several other prominent citizens on the program which will be read by the National Baptist Convention, Inc., will introduce Proclamation Rev. Mr. Pinkston Friday, and by Miss Helen Barnett, Spelman sophomore.

Considerable emphasis is being placed on the program this year, as it is to last one hour and a half and is scheduled to end at 1 o'clock. Music will be rendered by the Ebenezer Baptistgram the N. A. A. C. P. is carrying out, and the fine prospects for the local branch under leadership of the new president, Prof C. L. Harper. He will be presented to the audience Sunday by the Rev. John C. Wright, pastor of First Congregational Church.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

National Freedom Day

Negroes will applaud the actions of the more than 28 delegates, representing a cross-section of the Nation's most outstanding citizens, in adopting at Independence Hall in Philadelphia last February a joint resolution proposed by Congressman James P. McGranery, of the House of Representatives, and Senator Joseph F. Guffey, of the United States Senate, which designates February 1 as "National Freedom Day," in commemoration of the adoption of the 13th amendment of the United States Constitution.

Henceforth, therefore, Emancipation Day celebrations instead of January 1, will be observed on February 1.

There can be no sound argument why this new day should not be universally approved. Several reasons may be cited to justify the adoption of this proposal. In the first place, there has been widespread uncertainty among Negroes as to the proper day to be set apart for cmmemoration of their emancipation. Thus, in many sections January 1 is the day commemorated. In others, as late as August 1st has been known to be used. In the second place, it was on February 1 that legislation for the 13th amendment was passed by the Congress and signed by President Lincoln, which wiped away the shame of slaveholding. Finally, this was the final step in the long and bitter struggle, since it set in motion the machinery whereby the amendment was eventually ratified by the states on the following December 18 of the same year, 1865.

Accordingly, therefore, it is hoped that Negroes will accept the new date as a constant reminder that much freedom has been won—and also that much more freedom remains to be won—freedom from want, freedom from fear of the future, and freedom from economic oppression, stemming from the conditions which made Odell Waller a martyr. They will hope that the new National Day will come to have a larger meaning, that it will be a day on which colored people of America will not look to the past, but to a greater future, in which they will partake more fully in the wealth they have created and are creating, both in things of the body and of the spirit.

Major R. R. Wright of Philadelphia, who is leader of the Freedom Day idea, will be here July 9th in an effort to sell Atlantans on supporting his idea of observing Feb. 1st throughout the nation in celebration of abolition of slavery. We commend Major Wright's effort in the Freedom Day move and urge Atlantans to come out and hear what he has to say.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

"FREEDOM DAY" TO BE OBSERVED BY RACE IN COLUMBIA JANUARY 1

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—Emancipation Day, observed by Negroes since 1863, will have a new meaning in Columbia January 1. The Lincoln Memorial and Historical Association sponsors of the New Year celebration, announced following its meeting Monday night, that it would call upon all people and races to observe "Freedom's Day" while reflecting on the emancipation of Negroes.

Emphasis, it said, will be placed on winning the war, the duty of every citizen to the war and effort and the common bonds between all men and creeds alike.

While plans are yet incomplete the Association announced that a parade will be held and prizes awarded best displays. A public program will be held at Township Auditorium, on which will appear prominent persons. Churches, schools and organizations in the city and county are urged to enrol as participants. More details will be announced later, the organization said.

Atlanta, Ga., World
December 25, 1942

NAACP Emancipation Day Observance To Be Outstanding

Rev. L. A. Pinkston, president of the Georgia State Baptist Convention, will be the principal speaker at the Emancipation Day observance of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The program will be held at Ebenezer Baptist Church, Friday, January 1, at high noon.

Rev. Pinkston is one of the outstanding leaders in the Baptist denomination, and is well known as a speaker and organizer. He will be welcomed to Atlanta where he once served as pastor of Beulah Baptist Church.

The program of the NAACP will have special significance this year because of the work which the national organization as well as the local chapter is doing. Standing in the forefront of groups working for the extension of the principles of democracy to all people, the Association has done wonderful work along this line. It is fully behind the current equalization of salaries for teachers fight which is being waged by the Atlanta Citizens Committee, of which Rev. M. L. King is chairman. The national organization has also been working to secure employment, fair treatment and franchise privileges as well as allocation of Negroes in various branches of the military service. The recent poll tax measure in the U. S. Congress was sponsored by the organization under leadership of Walter White.

Rev. W. R. Wilkes, pastor of Allen Temple A. M. E. Church, and retiring president of the local chapter, will serve as master of ceremonies on the program next week which will include remarks from the new president, Prof. C. L. Harper, retired principal of Booker T. Washington High School. Special musical numbers will be furnished. The program committee, composed of J. H. Calhoun, Jr., chairman, Mrs. C. R. Yates, Mrs. C. M. Pearson, Dr J. W. Nicholson, and Rev. J. R. Porter, will meet Saturday evening at six o'clock at the Savoy Hotel.

19-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Cleveland Negroes Mark Emancipation

JAN 8 1942

Leaders Declare This Is the Opportune Hour to Broaden Democracy

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Jan. 7.—Nearly two thousand representative Negro citizens and leaders, celebrating the anniversary of Emancipation Proclamation Sunday, in Friendship Baptist Church, enthusiastically greeted the call of Alderman Earl Dickerson of Chicago, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Mayor Frank J. Lausche for all-out war effort against the Axis powers, and urged in a unanimously adopted resolution, "that every American, regardless of his race, creed or nationality, be welcomed and permitted to enlist his full effort in our common cause."

Mrs. Mary Bethune

"The emancipation of all humanity or its enslavement," Alderman Dickerson declared, "is the issue in this titanic struggle. The fate of all America, black and white, is in the balance. Unless the totalitarian powers are defeated the fruits of the Emancipation Proclamation will be wiped out."

"Our greatest task," Dickerson said, "is victory over the armies of Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo. Only this will give continuing life and vitality to the Emancipation Proclamation."

Dickerson was introduced by ex-Councilman Lawrence O. Payne, chairman of the meeting, and among the civic leaders applauding Dickerson's stirring address were present Negro members of City Council, W. O. Walker and Harold Gassoway.

JAN 8 1942

HOUR OF OPPORTUNITY

Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Council of Negro Women, urged her hearers against any discouragement in their struggle for equality of participation in America's war effort. "This," she said, "is our hour of opportunity if we persist."

Mayor Lausche, leader of Cleveland's defense drive for 40,000 volunteers on the home-front, calling for the broadest unity, said: "In this emergency, shoulder to shoulder, in one broad phalanx, with all our industry and all our manhood, undeterred, we shall march forward to victory and to the freedom of all mankind.

Alderman Dickerson repeatedly drove home the point that "the Emancipation Proclamation was won in battle; it must be preserved in battle."

Stressing the similarity of war-crisis conditions in 1863 with those today, Dickerson asserted that, just as the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, unleashed the powerful forces of the Negro people for American victory, so today a new emancipation is needed from discrimination in all its forms to put the resources of Negro manpower and material aid fully at the service of the nation.

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He hailed President Roosevelt's Executive Order No. 8802 against job discrimination in industry as a historic step in this direction. "While we want to fight and die for our country," he said, "we also want to work for our country." The President's order still needs to be given effect in American industrial centers, Dickerson asserted, observing that a declaration of intent does not of itself bring about the desired results.

SEE WIDE HEARINGS

Dickerson indicated that the Fair Employment Practices Committee, of which he is a member, ultimately will hold hearings in every city to press local observance of the Presidential order.

JAN 8 1942

"What we are fighting for," Dickerson said, "is real democracy not only for black America but for white America, too. For that we must unite even with those who are generally inimical to Negro needs and interests, so long as they want to defeat Hitler."

In the resolution adopted, the Emancipation Day meeting declared: "It is necessary that every resource within the nation be made available in the common cause of defense," and that "in every war since Crispus Attucks fell on Boston Common, Americans of Negro descent have mingled their blood with that of other Americans in defense of their common country." For these reasons, the 2,000 present petitioned President Roosevelt to eliminate the discriminations now practiced in Army, Navy, Air-Corps, Red Cross and defense industry.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Only 2 Leaders, Dr. A. C. Powell Tells Audience

JAN 17 1942

Booker T., Douglass Are Cited--Next to Be Prophet, He Says

RICHMOND.—Colored people have had only two real leaders—Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington—the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., declared in an Emancipation Day address here at Fifth Street Baptist Church on Thursday.

Dr. Powell, who predicted that the next leader will be a prophet, spoke at exercises sponsored by the Baptist Ministers' Conference and the NAACP.

Could Be Worker

The speaker, who is pastor-emeritus of Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York, said that the new leader would not necessarily be a minister, although that is possible. He may be an industrial worker, but is almost certain to come from the masses, Dr. Powell asserted. Douglass and Washington could not lead today because conditions have changed, the speaker stated.

A large minority of colored people feel flattered at being reminded of resemblance to some other race, Dr. Powell told the audience in pleading for more racial pride and solidarity.

He pointed to the success of colored persons in many fields and held that it is not necessary to pass for white in order to be a success.

JAN 17 1942

Lifted and Lowered

Elevation or degredation of one colored person, he stated, in a sense elevates or degrades the whole race.

Sixty years ago colored people were known as the most Godly, Dr. Powell said, but declared that atheism and other irreligious beliefs are gaining ground.

Dr. Powell said that Anglo-Saxon civilization and leadership are going into decline, and must be succeeded by a new civilization based upon the truths stemming from God.

Forget Emancipation

The Rev. Dr. C. C. Scott, pastor of Fifth Street Church, told the audience that colored people no longer give much attention to celebrating the Emancipation Proclamation. They are losing sight of the fact that they were set free and no longer appreciate their gains, he said.

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, NAACP president, asserted that some colored Richmonders are urging that the local teachers drop their suit for equal salaries and accept whatever comprimise the school board offers, but now is the time to hold fast.

JAN 17 1942

He declared that no battle of value may be won without fighting, and said that it would be foolish to sign away rights with the idea of preserving race relations that are good only for the white people who are in power.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Hill, president of the conference, presided at the meeting, and the principal speaker was introduced by the Rev. Dr. W. L. Ransome. Miss Lillian Mann, NAACP youth council secretary, read Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Columbus, Ga Enquirer-Sun
January 1, 1942

Negroes Celebrate Emancipation Today

Columbus negroes will attend a celebration of the Emancipation proclamation's 79th anniversary at 2 o'clock this afternoon at St. James A. M. E. church on Sixth avenue. Rev. W. A. Reid is general chairman of the observance.

"The aim of these annual celebrations is that of gratitude and optimism, and not the digging up of those things which are dead and buried," Dr. Reid said yesterday.

The Emancipation day address will be delivered by Rev. C. N. Hawk, A. B., B. D., pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist church, and music will be furnished by the St. James A. M. E. choir.

Dr. R. K. Paschal, veteran pastor of the Friendship Baptist church, will act as master of ceremonies during the rendition of the program, to which the public is invited.

Columbus Ga Ledger
January 1, 1942

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Brunswick, Ga. News
January 1, 1942

NEGROES OBSERVE EMANCIPATION DAY

A program under the auspices of the Brunswick Memorial Emancipation Association, was carried out by local negroes today. It has been the custom for years to observe the day with a program, during which all ex-slaves are honored.

The program started with a parade at 1 o'clock. It moved over the principal streets and proceeded to St. Paul A. M. E. church. The principal address was delivered by C. V. Troup, who for a number of years was principal of Risley High School. He is now registrar at the Fort Valley State College.

Ex-slaves of the county, there now being but ten, were entertained at a dinner served at the First A. B. church by past matrons of the O. E. S.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Ten Governors Sending Delegates To National Holiday Conference Here

JAN 17 1942

Ten Governors have already appointed delegates to attend the anniversary observance in this city of the Congressional resolution, approved February 1, 1865, providing for the submitting of a resolution to the several states then existing of the 13th Amendmnet to the Constitution of the United States.

Led by Major R. R. Wright, Sr., and other leading local citizens, there is on foot a movement to have February 1st declared a national holiday.

Settled Slavery Issue

"This congressional joint resolution (for the submission for ratification to the states of the 13th amendment) sounded the death kneel of slavery as definitely as did the Declaration of Independence sound the pean of freedom of the American Colonies from British rule," Major Wright said in a recent address.

"If we celebrate one," he continued, "We should celebrate the other. This act of February 1, 1865, forever settled the question of human slavery in America."

JAN 17 1942

List of Delegates

The following delegates have been appointed to date:

W. R. Maynard, cashier of the Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank, Tuskegee, Ala., to represent Alabama.

J. W. Holley, president of the A. and M. College, Albany, and Benjamin J. Davis, Atlanta, to represent Georgia.

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F. B. Ransom, manager of the C J. Walker Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, to represent Indiana.

Dr. J. S. Clark, president-emeritus of Southern University, Scotlandville, to represent Louisiana.

Willard W. Allen, of Baltimore, to represent Maryland.

Joseph H. Mitchell, of Boston, to represent Massachusetts.

State Senator Charles C. Diggs, of Detroit, to represent Michigan.

Prof. J. E. Johnson, head of Prentiss Normal Institute, to represent Mississippi.

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Ray E. Hughes, of Columbus, to represent Ohio.

Dr. J. Alvin Russell, president of St. Paul Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, to represent Virginia.

Bishop David H. Sims, of Philadelphia, to represent Pennsylvania.

Governors Write

The Governors of Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin have all replied acknowledging Major Wright's invitation to have their States represented at the observance, expressing their interest in the movement for the national holiday, but pleading either the distance or the small colored population of their states as the reason for not being represented in person.

JAN 17 1942

Religious Groups Aid

Dr. D. V. Jemison, of Selma, Ala., president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., and Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, of Nashville, Tenn., guiding spirit of the National Baptist Convention, Unincorporated, have both written Major Wright expressing their complete sympathy with the movement.

The following Methodist groups have chosen delegates as follows:

AME—Bishop J. S. Flipper, senior bishop; W. A. Fountain and Sims.

AMEZ—Bishops P. A. Wallace, C. C. Allyne and W. J. Walls.

C. M.—Bishops J. A. Bray, C. A. Carter and Hughes.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., will be represent by President Rufus E. Clement, while Dr. F. D. Patterson, principal of Tuskegee Institute, will represent that institution.

The National Negro Insurance Association, of which C. L. Townes is secretary, is also supporting the movement.

JAN 17 1942

Plan Visit National Shrine

The highlights of the local observance will be a meeting at 2.00 p. m. on February 1 in Congress Hall, Independence Square, at which the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution will be read and three of the delegates will make brief addresses; and a meeting on the same day at the Academy of Music, at 3 p. m. preceded by a mammoth parade, at which other addresses will be made, and the massed choirs of 21 churches and the Cheyney Institute Chorus, directed by Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of the Cheyney institution, will sing.

JAN 17 1942

The resolution providing for the declaration of a national holiday on February 1st of each year was introduced into Congress last Friday by Congressman and Senator.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Major Wright's Great Mission

Accepting unanimously here last Thursday evening, a motion, made by John Wesley Dobbs, president of Atlanta's Civic and Political League, and seconded by C. A. Scott, general manager of The Atlanta Daily World, Negro Atlantans went on record as adopting officially February 1st as "National Freedom Day."

The action, taken following a stirring message from Major R. R. Wright in which he traced the development and final consummation of the plan, is to be a part of a nation-wide movement to secure ratification of this day for all Negroes.

JUL 2 1942

Pointing out that Negroes have heretofore celebrated the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, which in fact freed comparatively few, Mr. Wright is suggesting February 1 as the most logical day, since it was on this date that the Thirteenth Amendment was ratified by both houses of Congress, thus making the liberation of the slaves a fact.

The movement, instituted and led by Major Wright, will at once win the confidence and admiration of the American people, and we believe, will receive universal sanction. A sane yet uncompromising leader of his people for nearly three quarters of a century, Mr. Wright has distinguished himself as an educator and college president, a Major in the Spanish-American war, Founder and president of The Citizen's and Southern Bank of Philadelphia, and past president of the National Negro Banker's Association. From point of service to his people and for aristocracy of achievement, he has no peers. He led the movement for the issuance of a Booker T. Washington Stamp, and more recently, he has succeeded in having issued a Thirteenth Amendment Stamp.

JUL 2 1942

Nevertheless, unsullied by this array of achievements and undaunted by his ripening age, Dr. Wright's social vision, economic genius and unselfish leadership continue to win wider and more worthwhile gains for our people in all fields of endeavor.

We believe Major Wright's mission will be crowned with success. It is a great mission and will command the respect of all fair-minded and reasonable Negro leaders in communities where he will visit. Let us be uniform in our efforts to review our achievements. This will bring about greater racial unity.

NNC SEEKS $100,000 FOR "FREEDOM NOW"

Tribune Philadelphia, Pa.

JAN 9 - 1943

File 19

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"A million dimes for freedom from prejudice, in Washington first" is the slogan of the National Negro Council, adopted here New Year's Day, when the Council and the United Government Employes held their seventh annual celebration of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln.

The meeting was held at Shiloh Baptist chudch, 9th and P. strcets, N W.

PREJUDICE HURTS MORALE

"The stifling humiliation of native Americans, solely because of race and color, is poisoning the national morale," said Edgar G. Brown, director of the council in his address. "It is imperiling the traditional loyalty and patriotism of the colored people, which dates back to Crispus Attucks."

JAN 9 - 1943

Continuing, Brown said:

"There is no good purpose sehved in a hypocritical hush, hush policy on these flagrant race inequities in the United States, any more than the cries of 400,000,000 darker people in India for FREEDOM, NOW. Censoring cable reports of the anti-poll tax filibuster will not keep the Indians, Chinese and Africans ignorant of the truth of disfranchisement of 10,000,000 American on account of race and economic condition, or perform any face-saving of this callous and unconscionable hypocricy, over-indulged in, in the name of diplomacy. We cannot ignore the fact either that colored men and women wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam are, also segregated from other American soldiers and sailors in the armed services, barracks, trains, buses and mess halls, as if they were infested with vermin or some dread disease. How can even a half man under these restrictions give his full measure of devotion in true faith and spirit for a righteous cause?"

JAN 9 - 1943

SOLDIERS MALTREATED

Referring to the Armed Forces, the speaker said: "The U. S. Army not only segregates colored soldiers in all branches of the services but adds insult to injury and openly discrimiopoprtunity to colored soldiers to serve as other Americans in the N. S. Airf Corps and affords little or no recognition for colored officers. There are not more thtan a dozen colored officers of high rank on active duty, according to a recent statement of the colored aide to the Secretary of War. There are approximately 10,000 such white officers in the armed services at present commanding the 450,000 estimated colored soldiers in strictly segregated units. The War Department has recently stated that colored pilots will not be trained to fly bombing planes. The pictures of colored service men which are passed by the censor, invariably show these colored soldiers doing manual labor, but not manual of arms."

Discrimination in the United States Civil Service under the merit system was mentioned and the failure of the FEPC to deal with the worst offenders the various bureaus of the Federal Government—for their failure to employ Negroes in the higher brackets, was criticized.

"Despite the fact that many colored persons have passed the test and have been certified as eligible, not a single colored employe enjoys a classification in an administrative capacity among the 2,000,000 federal workers under the commission's jurisdiction."

JAN 9 - 1943

Brown closed his message with an appeal to send contributions to carry on the council program to the treasurer of the council.

The following program for the

PROGRAM IN 1943

council was outlined:

1. A Civil Rights Law for the District of Columbia.
2. Federal Anti-lynching law.
3. Anti-poll tax and anti-registration legislation.
4. Enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the U. S. Constitution cutting down Southern representation, in Congress in proportion to disfranchisement. Abolishing all "Jim Crow" in trains, buses and street cars as a war measure and forever by Executive Order of the President.
5. Denial of the federal government's benefits to labor unions that continue the practice of race discriminations—cancellation of government contracts with industries that deny employment to colored workers.
6. Congressional authorization of a Fair Employment Practice Commission, as a federal agency with necessary powers similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission and National Labor Relations Board. A colored member of U. S. Civil Service Commission.

JAN 9 - 1943

7. Reduction of all non-essential federal personnel and appropriations—especially those violating non-discrimination laws such as Civil Service Commission, F. B. I., Justice, State, Treasury, Interior and Labor Departments. Appointment of colored persons on all OPA Price and Rationing Boards in all sections of the country.
8. Appointment of colored lawyers on the U. S. Supreme Court and Federal District Courts in the U. S., as well as the Virgin Islands and elsewhere. Support of the Associated Press in the fight against federal control.
9. Equal federal educational funds for Southern States regardless of race. Social Security, Old-Age pensions, and Unemployment insurance for domestics, farm laborers, ministers, etc.
10. A $100,000 fund to carry on this campaign in Washington by the National Negro Council.

19-1943
Daily World
Atlanta. Ga

Dr. W. H. Perry Is Emancipation Day Speaker In B'ham

JAN 28 1943

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—

"America is pregnant today, as never before with the cries of Negroes . . . to serve our country in this present conflict in any way that any other American citizen may serve," declared Dr. W. H. Perry, pastor of the First Ebenezer Baptist Church, in a brilliant Emancipation Day speech January 1 at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

"The freedom we fight for, for other people to enjoy, we want to enjoy that same freedom, too," he thundered.

JAN 28 1943

The speaker defined the role of the new type leader by asserting that it is the "leader's business to see to it that race insults and injustices be blotted out." He claimed that it "is not enough for a few individuals to get special favors." He deplored the fact that "in many instances the leaders are handicapped, for often the very people whom he attempts to help, betrays him."

"Organization from the race point, the ballot, ownership of property, payment of tax, value of the Negro press and the Negro pulpit are things the Negro needs to know (the value of) and appreciate," Dr. Perry asserted.

Apparently lashing out at those "friends of the Negro" who counsel the status quo, the speaker said: "Some people attempt to express our feelings and our desires without feeling as we feel and without experiencing what we experience."

Dr. Perry gave a broad, concrete, specific answer to the question of what the Negro wants by saying, "We want to enjoy the rights of American citizens, whatever those rights are."

JAN 28 1943

He praised local Negro business, reviewed the triumphs of a selected list of Negroes in varied fields and revealed that the Negro "is a representative of a long line of heroes and martyrs who proclaim the interest, loyalty and patriotism of this country (from Crispus Attucks of the Revolutionary War) to Julius Ellsberry at Pearl Harbor in our present world conflict."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Emancipation Program Set

Alabama Joins National Celebration

Negroes in the United States will celebrate the beginning of their eighty-first year of freedom from slavery on Saturday, Jan. 1. Churches, clubs, and other organizations will have mass meetings in order to give thanks for the document of liberation and review the record of the race during the years of freedom.

In Montgomery, the principal celebration will be held at Old Ship AMEZ Church. Prof. Frank A. DeCosta, head of the department of education at State Teachers College, will be the speaker. Mr. DeCosta comes with a wealth of experience and is amply qualified to deliver a forceful message. A graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) University and of the University of Pennsylvania, he has had wide connections which have included principalships with the American Missionary Association at their schools at Florence, Ala., and Charleston, S. C., his home. He was a Rosenwald fellow at the University of Pennsylvania where he is now a candidate for the Ph. D. degree in education.

This year the celebration has special importance for negroes. When the Proclamation of Emancipation was signed over four million negroes were enslaved and a large part of the population wondered if the United States would ever be a democracy. Abraham Lincoln had declared that the country could not remain half slave and half free. His proclamation not only struck the shackles but it raised these people to a status of manhood and womanhood.

In 80 years the population increased from 5,000,000 to 13,000,000 or more than 150 per cent. When emancipation came, the negro was almost entirely bound to the soil. Now he is employed in almost every occupation found in the country, at least to some small degree, and his wealth has increased from practically nothing to approximately $1,000,000,000. The negro has distinguished himself in all wars fought by our country and have entered into the fighting of this war with all of the resources we have. All negroes of Montgomery and vicinity are urged to be present promptly at 11 a. m. Saturday at the Old Ship Church for a period of prayer, celebration, and patriotic fervor.

The program will also include the reading of the Proclamation by Mrs. Wilhelmina M. King. The invocation will be offered by the Rev. H. H. Hubbard, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church.

The president for this year's observance, Prof. T. H. Randall, principal of Loveless School will preside; and the appeal for contributions for charity will be made by J. S. Burch. According to Prof. J. T. Brooks, chairman of the finance committee, the response from individuals, churches, club and other groups has been most gratifying.

An added feature of the program this year will be the presentation of an award to Montgomery's most useful citizen and the acknowledgment of appreciation for a negro business man who for some 60 years has conducted a most worthwhile concern in our community. These acknowledgments will be made through the Negro Civic League of which Dr. R. T. Adair is president.

DEC 31 1943

News
Birmingham, Ala

The Emancipation Celebration Association of Greater Birmingham and vicinity has announced its program for the 81st annual celebration of the emanicpation of Negroes of the United States, to be held on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1944, at 11 a.m. at 16th Street Baptist Church.

The Emancipation Day address will be made by Bishop Benjamin Garland Shaw, presiding bishop of the Third Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Zion Church, who will be introduced by the Rev. Wesley H. Thomas.

One of the features of the program will be music under the direction of Prof. B. M. Montgomery, principal of Rosedale High School. Others on the program will include the Rev. [illegible] Jones, for scripture lesson; invocation by Dr. John [illegible] Hunter; music by Rosedale High School Band; reading of Emancipation Proclamation by Miss Louise Lowery, and the offering with the Rev. W. H. Perry, of the finance committee, in charge.

The association has lost by death five of its outstanding members during this year, including its president, the late Rev. J. R. Matthews, former Vice President W. R. Wood, Dr. D. F. Thompson and Ollie Irons.

DEC 25 1943

All churches, fraternal groups, civic and business organizations are supporters of the association and are asked to make their financial contributions larger this year than last year to meet the increase in necessary expenses of the organization.

Parade To Precede Emancipation Fete

Daily World DEC 28 1943

Atlanta, Georgia

A mammoth parade through the northeast business section will precede the widely heralded Emancipation Celebration at City Auditorium Saturday, according to well laid plans of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP which is sponsoring the event.

Three military bands from as many nearby Army camps will furnish music during the parade and during the exercises which will feature an address by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and acclaimed as one of the greatest orators of the group today. There will be representations from business, civic and fraternal groups. Floats and decorated cars are slated to participate in the parade which will make up on Auburn Avenue, just on the east side of Boulevard, shortly before 12 o'clock noon. The parade will wind down Auburn Avenue to Courtland Street, Courtland to Houston, Houston to Peachtree, Peachtree to Edgewood Avenue, Edgewood Avenue to the City Auditorium.

Besides Dr. Johnson, there will be several other noted personages and numbers on the program at the Auditorium.

This year, Negro Atlantans along with other Americans of color will celebrate the beginning of their eighty-fifth year of freedom from slavery. They will give thanks for the document, the Emancipation Proclamation, which ended their servile condition and will review the record of the group during the years of freedom.

The Chamber of Commerce is especially anxious that as many business firms as possible have representations in the parade. Many have been contacted and others are invited. Atlantans generally are invited to the exercises at the Auditorium.

Negroes in this country have increased from 4,000,000 enslaved to over 13,000,000 free Americans of the present day. Advances have been made in every avenue of American life. These and many other factors will be stressed with pride at the mass meeting.

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Emancipation Celebrati... Is Sc... ew Year's

A... Negroes will have an emancipation celebration New Year's Day at the city auditorium commemorate signing of the document which raised the Negro from slavery to freedom.

The celebration, sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will feature a talk by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and Professor C. L. Harper, former principal of the Booker T. Washington High school. Professor Harper is president of the association's Atlanta chapter.

DEC 28 1943

DEC 28 1943

DEC 28 1943

PROGRAMME

DEC 30 1943

OF THE

81st Annual Celebration

OF THE

Tribune

Savannah, Ga

Emancipation Proclamation

DEC 30 1943

19

Introducton of President, Rev. N. C. Conner D. D., By	Rev. E. D. Dayis, D. D.
Hymn	Rev. W. C. Davis, B. D.
Prayer	Rev. A. J. Fluellen
Selection	St. Philip's Choir
Scripture Reading	Rev. F. W. Bagby, B. D.
Hymn	Rev. R. M. Gilbert, D. D.
Welcome on Behalf of the Church	Dr. H. W. Murph
Selection	Conner Temple Baptist Choir
Introduction of Master of Ceremonies	Mr. John McIntosh
Remarks, Master of Ceremonies	Mr. Raleigh A. Bryant, Sr.
National Negro Anthem—	

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Talks: 10 Minutes each—
Dr. W. O. P. Sherman—The Emancipatoin Association
Greetings from the Social Clubs of the Community by Mr. J. T. Wright

Selection	The Four Female Gospel Singers
Dr. C. P. Hobbs	The Social Clubs Union
Song	America
Reading of Emanccipation Proclamaton	Miss Alice Freeman
Selection	St. Philip's Choir
Introduction of Speaker	Dr. D. W. Stephens
Address	Dr N. M. Clarke, D. D.
Pastor of Beth Eden Baptist Church	
Selection	Beth Eden Baptist Choir
Selection	The Holley School Quartette

Ushers Union: Dea. Jackson, Pres.; Dea. Lester Dickerson, Vice Prescident will serve with St. Philip Ushers

Benediction ..... Rev. E. N. Holsey, D. D.

DEC 30 1943

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga

All Should Go

On tomorrow, January 1, Negroes throughout the United States, will celebrate the beginning of their eighty-first year of freedom from slavery. Throughout the country, churches, clubs and other organizations will have large mass-meetings in order to give thanks for the Emancipation Proclamation, the document which broke the shackles from 4,000,000 slaves and made them free citizens of this American Republic.

DEC 31 1943

In Atlanta, plans have been completed for a mammoth celebration of the day. Three military bands will furnish music for an hour-long parade, winding its way through Atlanta's city-streets and into the City Auditorium. Units of the Atlanta Boy Scouts and Cubs, units from the many housing projects, floats and decorated cars, representing business and civic groups, will join the procession. In short, tomorrow is the big day for Atlanta. Under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, famed President of Howard University, will speak.

DEC 31 1943

One year ago, Prof. C. L. Harper, President of the chapter, told an Emancipation Day crowd that this year's celebration would take place at the City Auditorium. That prediction will become a reality tomorrow. All of us should plan to go. It will be worth every minute we spend.

19-1943
Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

DR. LOVELL DECLARES FOR NEW EMANCIPATION

JAN 14 1943

Detroit, January 8.—(Special to Star of Zion).—"The Negro of America is engaged in a struggle equally as important as that of the Civil War, eighty years ago, in the 'Winning of a New Emancipation,'" said Dr. Walter R. Lovell, of Charlotte, N. C., editor of the Star of Zion, addressing a huge audience of African Zion Methodists and their friends in the Greater Detroit observance of the 80th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation which was held in First Baptist Institutional Church, of which the Rev. B. H. Wright is pastor, because it is one of the largest churches in Hamtramck.

JAN 14 1943

Dr. Lovell discussed the present status of the American Negro by stating that according to recognized authority the national morale of the Negro was lower at the beginning of this war than at any time in the history of the nation, in the wars of which Negroes have taken an active part. He said further that the racial solidarity of the Negro which had been definitely fluctuating during the present century has very much improved since the entrance of America in the war, and that the Negro, who has always been definitely religious, is apparently recovering his faith in God, which for the past generation has been on the wane.

Dr. Lovell said: "If American Negroes are to win a New Emancipation we need to (1) Recapture an Unshaken Faith in God, (2) Find the Means to Greater Economic Security, (3) Discover new values in Education and greater uses for learning, and (4) to Find ways to make ourselves acceptable in the American Social Order." He deplored the fact that in recent years the Negro, whose leadership for the most part had been trained in church-related colleges, had seemed to feel he could get along without the church, but that now he recognizes this cannot be done. Dr. Lovell said that a workable faith in God would demonstrate itself in "piety of personal life, better home life, greater appreciation for the church, and deeper respect for all humanity."

JAN 14 1943

He said, "Negroes are in the lower brackets economically for two basic reasons: he has been forced to work in inferior positions and therefore for lower wages, and, he spends his earnings unwisely; that is, too much for unprofitable pleasure.

"Negroes must concentrate upon organization of capital, spending wisely, employing their own people and supporting their own people in business. Negroes must learn to live within their means and not forever be at the mercy of loan sharks and credit merchants. We must save some money, however small our earnings may be."

JAN 14 1943

In the matter of education, Dr. Lovell said, "Technical training must have greater emphasis, as the war has taught us, and training for business and professions must be undergirded with means of happy living. Education is not education in the true sense unless, while training for the task of making a livelihood, it also develops true character. Although our trained leadership is still very inadequate," he said, "the leadership is still very far ahead of the masses in training for the trades and skilled occupations. Even at Tuskegee," he said, "it seems that the school of education is more popular than the trade schools, while we witness the fact that the Walter Patton Murphy Foundation recently gave seven million dollars for the erection of Northwestern University's technological institute, and the will of Mr. Murphy provides for a grant of $20,000,000 to maintain, develop and operate the technological institute.

"Negroes must find the way to make themselves acceptable in the American Social Order, and this can be accomplished only by superior conduct. True nobility of spirit and life never fail to win friends and it gives great personal satisfaction," said Dr. Lovell in concluding his fine address, which evoked almost continuous applause.

JAN 14 1943

"Any Negro in America can be whatever he can imagine and determines to be," he said, "and we

MICHIGAN

should teach our children that they have as much right to look forward to sitting in the halls of Congress and being the President of the United States as any other racial group in the nation, for which we have given so much."

JAN 14 1943

Dr. Lovell received a tremendous ovation when he had concluded his address, and the Mayor, who spoke following, paid him a fine tribute in that Dr. Lovell's address was a strong plea for unity among the American people.

19-1943

Missouri

ST. LOUIS HEARS JUDGE HASTIE'S EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION SPEECH

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

William Hastie Speaks In St. Louis

Honorable William H. Hastie is shown speaking at the Sixth Annual Emancipation celebration at the Municipal auditorium in St. Louis. September 22. On the front row, left to right are: N. A. Sweet, publisher of the St. Louis "American" and co-chairman of the Emancipation committee; N. R. Young, chairman of the committee; R. L. Witherspoon, J. E. Cook, and Rev. M. L. Thompson. Directly behind Sweet, and slightly to the right, is the Hon. Aloys P. Kaufmann, Mayor of the City of St. Louis. Meeting attended by 2,000 leading citizens, white and colored. —Robinson Photo.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30—William H. Hastie, dean of the Howard university law school, in the principal speech at the sixth annual Emancipation celebration here, Wednesday night, September 22, gave a practicable, lucid and intelligent remedy for the alleviation of the race problem, as regards the Negro in the United States.

Hastie, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, urged that today, more than ever before, the Negro can move toward freedom more rapidly.

HOUSING A PROBLEM

According to Hastie, housing is the most serious problem the federal government has to face in connection with the abolition of second-class citizenship.

Segregated school systems also came in for their share of criticism. Hastie pointed out that under the present interpretation of the Constitution, the Federal government cannot abolish segregated schools, yet it can demand equality of educational facilities or refuse to finance them. "If a state has to choose between equal schools facilities for whites and Negroes on the one hand and giving up millions of dollars on the other hand, there is no question what the choice will be," said Hastie.

In concluding his address, Dean Hastie said, "No single mind can devise an adequate program of full emancipation for the Negro . . . I am confident that the steps that I have urged tonight are major and essential features which deserve inclusion in any significant program for the further emancipation of the Negro."

The chairman of the Emancipation committee, Atty. N. B. Young, spoke. A distinct feature of the program was the singing of the Emancipation male chorus, under the direction of Prof. Kenneth Billups.

The Big Book was presented to the Tom Powell post to hold for the duration. In the Big Book is inscribed the names of St. Louisans serving in the armed forces of the United States.

Citations were given to six prominent citizens for the deeds of merit for 1943. Those honored were Father George T. Andrews, pastor of St. Elizabeth's Catholic church; Edwin F. Kenswil, member of the Missouri state legislature; John G. Steinle, superintendent of the City Infirmary; Joseph Squires, field organizer for the CIO; Frank A. Britton, license collector of St. Louis; and T. D. McNeal, director of the March On Washington.

A resolution was also adopted to be sent to the Constitutional convention, now meeting in Jefferson City, to abolish discriminatory legislation.

Time Is Ripe To Move For Liberty

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
OCT 3 1943

ST. LOUIS — (ANP)—(ANP) — "Today we can move toward freedom more rapidly than at any other time since the Civil War," declared William Henry Hastie, dean of Howard university law school in Washington, and former U. S. district court judge for the Virgin Islands, when he urged the extension of the freedom of the Negro and abolition of a "second-class citizenship."

The occasion was that of the 81st anniversary celebration of the signing of the Emancipation proclamation, and was attended by more than 1,500 persons.

OCT 3 1943

A resolution requesting the constitutional convention assembled at Jeferson City to remove all discriminatory articles from the Missouri constitution was unanimously approved following the speech.

FREEDOM DENIED

Freedoms taken for granted by millions of Americans as part of their heritage are still denied the Negro, declared the Howard University professor. He added, however, that "today we can move toward freedom more rapidly than at any other time since the Civil war."

Federal sanction of residential segregation fosters "second-class citizenship" and must be ended in the post-war period, and federal aid to educational institutions must then be withdrawn if the schools practice discrimination, he continued.

OCT 3 1943

Hastie accepted his present position after he resigned his post as civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson in February in protest to discrimination against Negroes in the training program of the army air forces. He recently said that with abolition of segregation in bombardment-aviation training, the situation has since greatly changed.

YOUNG IS CHAIRMAN

The gathering, which was termed an American rather than a Negro celebration, had as its chairman N B. Young, an attorney and editor of the St. Louis American.

The following six St. Louisans were awarded citations for leadership in interracial matters in the last year: the Rev. George T. Andrews, pastor of St. Elizabeth's Catholic church ;Edwin Frye Kenswil, state representative from St. Louis; John G. Steinle, ..supt. of the St. Louis infirmary; Joseph Squires, Negro field organizer of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' union; Frank A. Britton, city license collector, and T. D. McNeal, director of the March-on-Washington committee and field organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Freedom For Negro Is Urged

Kansas City Call

Former Judge Hits 2nd Class Citizenship

Kansas City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — "Today we can move toward freedom more rapidly than at any other time since the "Civil war," declared William Henry Hastie, dean of Howard university law school in Washington, and former U. S. District court judge for the Virgin Islands when he Wednesday urged the extension of the freedom of the Negro and abolition now of a "second-class citizenship."

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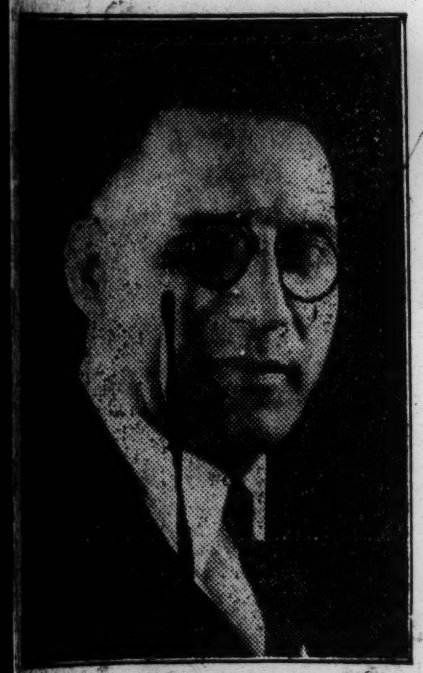
19-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK

Roosevelt Greets Tonight's 'Emancipation Day' Rally Here

FEB 10 1943



DR. HARTEN

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the second chief executive in United States history to issue an executive order promoting the welfare of Negro citizens, yesterday greeted Dr. Thomas S. Harten on tonight's rally in Carnegie Hall celebrating the 80th anniversary of the first issuance of such an order.

FEB 10 1943

Tonight's meeting commemorates President Abraham Lincoln's signing the Proclamation of Emancipation of Negro slaves on Jan. 1, 1863.

President Roosevelt's famous Executive Order 8802, issued in June, 1941, on discrimination against Negroes in war industries, laid the basis for setting up the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The President said in his wire to Dr. Harten:

"I am happy to send you my greetings on this significant occasion and my best wishes for a successful meeting. The 80 years which have passed since the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation have seen a progress and an advance among our Negro citizens unparalleled in the history of races. Their achievements should hearten all Americans and, in this critical year, renew our determination to safeguard and perpetuate the heritage of free institutions."

FEB 10 1943

Dr. Harten's planning committee, consisting largely of fellow ministers of all denominations and of rank-and-file members of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, of which he is pastor, has lined up a list of speakers including Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione; Mrs. Anna Hedgeman, director, Interracial Affairs, Office of Civilian Defense; Ferdinand K. Smith, secretary, National Maritime Union; the Rev. Dr. G. H. Sims, president, New York Colored Baptist Convention; Dr. J. A. Portlock, pastor, Bethel AME Church; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., chairman, New York County and executive secretary Upper Harlem Communist Party; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, member, National Advisory Committee on Selective Service and of the Joint Army-Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation; Saul Mills, secretary, Greater New York Industrial Council. CIO

FEB 10 1943

Dr. Harten said yesterday:

"Tonight's rally is intended to strengthen our effort to win this war against fascism and to win the peace, too. And it is to strengthen the unity among the various elements interested in fighting against fascism—racial, political, religious and every other element."

It took up, discussed and clarified the Negro people's relation to the anti-fascist war on the military and the domestic fronts.

It declared itself over and over with passion and determination against the poll tax, lynching, discrimination and all forces tending to create disunity.

It called for interracial unity religious unity, unity among all organizations fighting fascism—anti-fascist unity.

FEB 12 1943

FOR WHITES AND BLACKS

The Right Rev. David H. Sims, A.M., D.D., Bishop of the AME Church, declared in the principal address that the Emancipation Proclamation freed not only the black slave but the white laborer as well and that it, therefore, was of significance to white people and to black people.

Applause continued as Bishop Sims added:

FEB 12 1943

"We are a part of the Allies. We are in the war by their sides, at home and even on the [illegible] battle lines of the world. The supreme concern in this struggle for the preservation of the heritage of freedom, and for a larger freedom for all the world, is the winning of the war. There will be no freedom, and the Emancipation Proclamation will be of no avail, if the Axis powers win."

Dr. Thomas Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and, with his congregation, motive force behind the meeting, reiterated several times during

State Senator

FEB 6 - 1943

State Senator Louis B. Heller Brooklyn Democrat elected with American Labor Party support, will be among the speakers to address the 80th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday it was announced by the office of Reverend Thomas S. Harten, chairman of the sponsoring committee.

Senator Heller joins a long list of distinguished fighters in the modern struggle for the emancipation of the Negro people who will appear at the Carnegie Hall meeting. Among these are Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Councilmen A. Clayton Powell and Peter V. Cacchione; Reverend Dr. G. H. Sims, President of the New York Colored Baptist Convention; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, member of the National Advisory Committee on Selective Service; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and several other leading ministers and laymen.

FEB 6 - 1943

The "Emancipation Address" will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. David H. Sims, Bishop of the AME Church.

Emancipation Rally to Hear

Daily Worker

Celebration of Emancipation Proclamation

FEB 12 1943

FEB 12 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Thirty-five Hundred Negro and white persons Wednesday night in Carnegie Hall witnessed a new kind of Emancipation Proclamation celebration. Such speakers as (left to right) the Rev. Dr. C. L. Franklin, Pastor, Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist leader, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten (chairman) and Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, discussed the significance of the famous document, signed by Abraham Lincoln 80 years ago, in the light of the people's present war against world fascism.

FEB 12 1943

—Daily Worker Photo

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Must Continue Emancipation Say Negro and Whites at Carnegie Hall

FEB 12 1943

By Eugene Gordon

Wednesday night's Carnegie Hall meeting in honor of Lincoln's signing the Proclamation of Eman-

cipation 80 years ago was unique in the history of that famous document: 3,500 celebrants, several hundred white men and women.

It brought together among its

FEB 12 1943

ment: It introduced living political issues to church members, who generally are kept from contact with practical politicians

the evening that he had sought the participation of all religious faiths and political beliefs.

MUST CONTINUE FIGHT

Meetings like that one, he said should pledge to carry out a program tending actually to emancipate the Negro people. That emancipation must come about today through the destruction of the Axis and fascism, he said.

The two Communist speakers, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., praised the unity exemplified in the meetings and emphasized the necessity of a practical program involving the struggles of all the people for a centralized national war economy and for other measures which would hasten a people's victory over fascism.

FEB 12 1943

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, who did not leave Washington until after 9 o'clock and who, therefore, arrived late, kept the audience at a fever pitch of enthusiasm in his attacks on Martin Dies and other Congressional reactionaries and his account of the right for his own anti-poll-tax bill, H. R. 7. Mr. Marcantonio's excoriation of red baiters as fomenters of disunity seemed as popular as anything else he said.

FEB 12 1943

Saul Mills, secretary, Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, pledged that the CIO "will never divert from its principles of equality" and would fight side by side with the Negro people "to the end."

Other important speakers were Mrs. Ann Hedgeman, OCD; Edward Strong, National Negro Congress; Assemblymen Hulan Jack and William T. Andrews; the Rev. Dr. J. A. Portlock; First Lieutenant Kenneth Williams, 372nd Infantry. Little Miss Helen Harden was impressive in her reading, from memory, of the Proclamation of Emancipation.

New Yorkers To Rally February 10th

FEB 6 - 1943

FEB 6 - 1943 Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Carnegie Hall to Be Site for Mammoth "Emancipation Proclamation" Celebration, Designed to Usher in a New Day

FEB 6 - 1943

NEW YORK, N.Y., Feb. 4—Leaders of New York and its surrounding area will celebrate the 80th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, February 10 at the Carnegie Hall, located on West 57th street near Seventh avenue, Dr. Thomas S. Harten, general chairman announced.

The February 10 observance is being sponsored by a special coordinating committee, composed of various religious, political, social, civic and fraternal organizations of this area.

According to plans, "the occasion will be a historic rally of Negro citizens for a new and complete emancipation for the Negro in America; democracy for all enslaved people of the world and the winning of a just and durable peace as well as the war.

Leading speakers slated to appear are: Bishop Sims, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Mayor LaGuardia, Congressman Marcantonio, Dr. C. H. Tobias, Councilmen Powell and Cacchione, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. J. A. Portlock, Mrs. A. A. Hedgeman, Ben Davis Jr., and Samuel Mills.

What the Press DIDN'T Print

FEB 21 1943

By Ben Davis, Jr.

NOT a single commercial daily newspaper carried a story about the magnificent meeting to commemorate the 80th Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, held in Carnegie Hall on Feb. 10.

This was indeed a new kind of Emancipation Proclamation celebration. It marked the birthday anniversaries of Abraham Lincoln and his great statesman-helper, Frederick Douglass, and urged the complete fulfillment of the emancipation begun by Lincoln. It merged the fight for Negro rights into the global war of our country and the United Nations against Axis barbarism. The causes were presented as one, and the presentation met the enthusiastic approval of an audience of 2,500, the large majority of whom were Negroes.

But none of the dailies, with the conspicuous exception of the Daily Worker, made mention of the meeting, before or after. Yet the event was of such importance that it was greeted by the leaders of the nation, beginning with our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, Mayor LaGuardia and many others, including Governor Dewey, whose beautiful sentiments hardly stack up with the economic butchery he has begun against the public school system.

The New York Times evidently did not consider the meeting "news fit to print"; the Herald Tribune, usually more impartial than its staid contemporary, overlooked it; the Post said nothing, and PM indulged in another one of its lapses into silent journalism-as-usual.

FEB 21 1943

The World-Telegram, which tries to kill every progressive win-the-war movement either by silence or by printing something about it, apparently decided to say nothing. When Roy Howard does not reach down into his journalistic sewer and pull out Pegler, he usually looks into a crack in the wall and plucks out Frederick Woltman, Pegler's frustrated competitor in red-baiting. Evidently Roy Howard is looking for a third way to sabotage win-the-war activities, since the other two are becoming repulsively stale and artless.

FEB The Daily Worker New York, N. Y.

IT is interesting to note that a third way was tried.

A handful of reactionary politicians tried their best to bring pressure to bear upon the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, outstanding Brooklyn Negro leader and general chairman of the event, to surrender the meeting to their hands; and these gentlemen were not above the insult of rattling a few dollars within hearing distance of Dr. Harten.

As Dr. Harten said in his inimitable, scorching way at the meeting, "The Negro people cannot be bought out either with respect to their own rights, or the interests of their nation."

What was intensely feared about the celebration, by such pro-fascist organs as the Telegram, was its thorough-going win-the-war character, and the high level of unity which was displayed by the Negro people, labor and other anti-fascist spokesmen. Among the participants were win-the-war Willkie Republicans, Roosevelt-New Deal Democrats, American Labor Party leaders, Communists, churches, trade unionists, civic organizations, professionals, cultural and women's groups, youth and countless others of widely diversified views.

FEB 21 1943

The two principal addresses were delivered by the Right Rev. David H. Sims, scholarly and eloquent Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, who spoke with dignity and breadth on the relationship of the Negro rights to the war; and Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Tribune of the people in Congress, who came fresh from the fight on the Dies Committee, where he succeeded in making the poll-taxer Cox of Georgia eat some of his own distasteful words.

Other speakers included: Councilman Peter V. Cacchione; Assemblyman Hulan Jack; Saul Mills, Secretary of the City CIO; Edward Strong, of the National Negro Congress; Attorney Charles Kellar, of the New York Conference of Negro Youth; the Rev. O. Clay Maxwell; Miss Helen Harden, who recited the Emancipation Proclamation; the writer and others. Greetings came from the NAACP, the March on Washington group and others. Dr. Harten, chairman of Brooklyn's Afro Protective League, who served as chairman of the meeting, is to be congratulated for his tireless energy in this unprecedented success.

FEB 21 1943

THE core of the celebration was the war necessity of abolishing the poll tax so that the 9,000,000 of Negroes and poor whites in seven Southern states may have a political voice in their nation, under attack from Hitler without and Dies from within. With a movement like this spreading all over the land, the poll tax can be exterminated at this session of Congress, and, with it will go the political extermination of such men as Cox, Dies and Sam Hobbs, whose hearts beat with Adolf Hitler's.

FEB 21 1943

The effectiveness of the meeting was the all-inclusive unity of the win-the-war forces, including the Communists. All viewpoints were represented among the Negro people, proving again the timeliness of a national conference of the Negro people, to work out a program to smash the Hitler Axis abroad and the Dies-Axis at home. That our staunch labor co-workers and white progressives are with us in bigger quantities and better quality than ever before, is, in itself, progress on the road to full Negro liberation. Under the leadership of our Commander-in-Chief, together as Negro and white Americans all, we must go forward to victory over Hitlerism and Jim-Crow in 1943. If I am not mistaken, that's what the Carnegie Hall meeting said. The newspapers can blame

Daily Worker scooped them.

'Emancipation' Rally At Carnegie Hall Sun.

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

A true cross-section of the American people will be represented on the platform at Carnegie Hall on Sunday, Jan. 2, where the Inter-Racial and Good Will Committee are holding their second meeting in a series to bring a better understanding between Americans of different color, race and creeds.

Speakers at the meeting, called "A New Emancipation" include Judge Nathan R. Sobel of Kings County, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Hon. Henry J. Richardson, former member of the Indiana State Legislature who is coming to New York expressly for the meeting; Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Saul Mills, executive Secretary of the City CIO Council; Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Councilman-elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.,; Hon. James Pemberton, Harold Burton, Councilman-elect Michael Quill and Shirley Graham of the Inter-Racial and Good Will Committee.

The Rev. Thomas S. Harten will preside as general chairman.

Also on the platform will be Mrs. Helen Ficktenbaum, the mother Congressman Rankin ridiculed when she visited the capitol in connection with the Soldier Vote Bill.

Hall Johnson, famed Negro singer, has organized a community chorus named "The Good Will, Chorus," which will make its first appearance.. A young talented Negro violinist, Bernard Lee Mason, is making a long journey from the deep South to play for the gathering.

walking side by side, speaking the same language," Dr. Harten said, "will be an event unique in our city. It will be evidence of the fact that we are climbing the ladder of progress together."

Judge Nathan R. Sobel, who permitted Henry Ashcroft, a Negro, to address the new Kings County Grand Jury recently, will make the chief address. Other scheduled speakers include Councilmen Adam Clayton Powell, Michael Quill, Peter V. Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and Assemblymen Hulan Jack, William T. Andrews and Daniel Burrows. Saul Mills, secretary of the CIO Industrial Council, also will speak.

The Hall Johnson Chorus will provide music.

The celebration is being given under the auspices of the Afro Protective League and cooperating organizations, some of the addresses of which, for the benefit of ticket purchasers, are the Open Door Community Center, 482 Franklin Ave., and the Carlton Ave. YMCA, 405 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, and the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 138 St. near 7th Ave., Manhattan.

'Emancipation' Rally to Hear Judge Sobel

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and chairman of the Afro Protective League, announced yesterday the biggest Emancipation celebration since Abraham Lincoln signed the Proclamation" for seven o'clock next Sunday evening at Carnegie Hall, 57th St. near 7th Ave. It will make the 80th anniversary of Lincoln's signing that document.

"This interracial goodwill Emancipation celebration, with the new white man and the new Negro

19-1943

OHIO

Negroes Join In Celebrating Emancipation

Daily Worker, N.Y.
New York, N.Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—More than 3,500 Cleveland Negroes joined last night to celebrate the Emancipation Proclamation, at the Antioch Baptist Church. JAN 7 - 1943

Principal speaker at the overflow gathering was William H. Hastie civilian aid to Secretary of War Stimson and former Virgin Islands judge, who stated that the American Negro is today moving towards his complete freedom than at any time since the Civil War.

"More than one-half of the world is being rallied, exhorted and inspired to destroy the forces of bigotry, repression and intolerance which are present at their worst in fascism," he said, "and surely out of the victory of such righteous forces will come full equality for men of all colors and creeds, for in the desire for liberty all men are brothers."

JAN 7 - 1943

The assemblage unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by Municipal Judge Perry B. Jackson which follows in part:

"The Negro citizens of Cleveland. . . . do hereby register our protest at being denied the full benefit of the Four Freedoms here at home, and we do resolve that during the year 1943, while we in common with other American citizens will fully support the entire war effort of this nation. . . we will at the same time continue to wage an incessant fight to assure ourselves. . . equal rights of citizenship."

Mayor Frank J. Lausche spoke briefly, stating "I am proud to think that at this very moment there are Negro soldiers fighting and dying that I and the rest of the nation can remain free."

'Freedom Day' Spurs War Effort

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—"The first challenge to all Americans, black and white, is to win the war," said Dr. William J. Hale, president of Tennessee A. and M. College, as American Negro leaders opened the second National Freedom Day ceremonies by laying a wreath at the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall.

This win-the-war keynote was echoed again and again as distinguished Negro and white leaders urged abolition of the poll tax and of discrimination before a Freedom Day mass meeting in the Academy of Music.

JAN 3 - 1943

A resolution passed by the meeting, called on the President to use his influence against discrimination, and for a major voice to be given the Negro people at the peace table.

National Freedom Day is a national movement, headed by Major R. R. Wright, Philadelphia banker, to make February 1st a national holiday.

On February 1st, 78 years ago, Abraham Lincoln signed the Joint Resolution which started the 13th amendment abolishing slavery on its way to final ratification.

"President Roosevelt has got to speak out for our freedom today," said J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks.

"I believe he can do it, during this war as Lincoln did during the Civil War."

JAN 3 - 1943

Speakers included Senator James Davis; Congressman James McGranery; Mayor Samuels; President Rufus Clement, Atlanta University; Dr. I. W. Duggan, director, AAA southern division; Benjamin Hubert, president, Georgia State College; Dr. J. S. Clark, president-emeritus, southern university, Bishop Sims.

In addition to 2,500 delegates from 31 states, representatives from Ethiopia, Nigeria and Liberia attended.

JAN 3 - 1943

"The processes of freedom are all the same," president Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce University, Ohio, told a cheering audience.

"We must win our freedom as other enslaved peoples always have won their freedom throughout history, by displaying a greater initiative on our part, and by closer cooperation with our white friends."

In scoring the poll tax as "one of the most reactionary and vicious denials of right and justice that the world has ever seen," Senator Davis said, "The fate of America is bound up in this issue. The poll tax must be destroyed by the people's will, for that will is the rock - hewn foundation of this bastion of freedom."

19-1944

Dr. A. J. Carey is Emancipation Speaker At Wheat St. January 1

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

12-24-44

The Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is presenting Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., as the main speaker at the Emancipation Celebration this year. The program will be held at the Wheat Street Baptist Church on Monday, January 1st at 1 p. m.

Dr. Carey is the dynamic son of Bishop Carey of the AME Church. As a high school student, young Carey won the $1000 first prize in the Oratorical Contest sponsored by the Chicago Daily News. This prize was won in competition with 18,000 participants and was won with an oration on the Constitution of the U. S.

WELL QUALIFIED

Dr. Carey is a graduate of Lewis Institute and the University of Chicago and won a scholarship to the Chicago Kent College of Law, where he won the Bachelor of Divinity degree from Northwestern University.

12-24-44

This young orator has been the pastor of Woodlawn AME Church since 1930 and has practiced law since 1936. His church has grown from a membership of less than 100 to more than 1,500. Wilberforce University has honored young Rev. Carey with the Doctor of Divinity degree.

Inspiring Program Promised By City NAACP Officials

12-24-44

TECHNICAL SPEAKER

In addition to his duties as pastor and attorney, Dr. Carey serves as Technical Adviser in the Department of Revenue of the State of Illinois. He is a member of the Executive Board of the Chicago Urban League, Pan-American Good Neighbor Forum and Union For Democratic Action. He is vice-chairman and director of the Illinois Federal Savings and Loan Association.

The Emancipation Celebration for this year promises to be one of the most successful ever sponsored by the local NAACP. Arrangements have been made to carry the program through loud speakers to all rooms of the large Wheat Street Church. Mr. C. L. Harper, president of the chapter, promises an inspiring program to support the address by Dr. Carey, who was chairman of the wartime Conference of the NAACP held recently in Chicago.

12-24-44

DR. A. J. CAREY

Notice

Our Special Christmas Edition will appear tomorrow morning. Thereafter, as in the past, there will be no Monday edition.

Emancipation Celebration Is Well Attended

Advertiser Montg, Ala. 1-2-44

Prof. DeCosta Principal Speaker; Officers For 1944 Named

The Emancipation celebration was held Saturday at 11:30 a.m. at Old Ship A. M. E. Zion Church, and was called to order by President T. H. Randall, who stated the occasion.

The program opened with the negro national anthem. The invocation was given by the Rev. H. H. Hubbard. Reminiscence were given by Revs. J. A. Finley and W. M. Days. The appeal for finance was made by J. S. Burch, Professor J. R. Wingfield, Professor J. T. Brooks and the Rev. S. H. Marion, at which time the various churches, clubs and individuals gave.

The Emancipation Proclamation was read by Mrs. Wilhelminia M. King. Dr. Cohen T. Simpson presented the speaker, Professor Frank DeCosta, who spoke from the subject, "The Negro and the Present Crisis." He emphasized the fact that negroes are a part of the existing culture of our democracy, stating the problem of American culture will not be solved until individuals and groups change. The problem will be solved with aid of the educational agencies and the Federal government.

A committee was appointed to give a report on finance, its disbursement and to name officers for the coming year. The committee included Prof. Brooks, Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, the Rev. C. K. Steele, the Rev. A. W. Wilson, the Rev. Marion, the Rev. F. E. Churchill, Mesdames B. M. McClain, Z. M. Johnson, and G. S. Kelley. 1-2-44

Dr. R. T. Adair, president of the Civic League, reported on the activities of the Civic League, and presented Jeff Boyd, Montgomery's oldest business man. Mr. Boyd discussed, step-by-step, his business career. He told the audience, "The secret of his success was his practice of doing things before folks knew it.

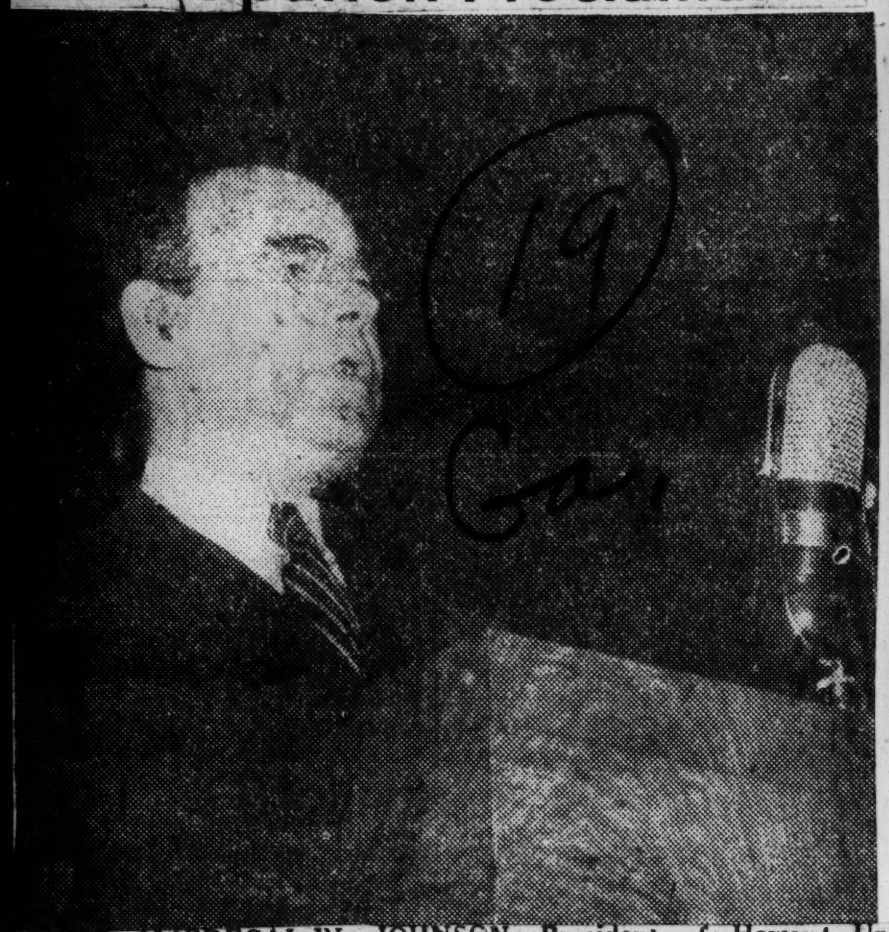
E. D. Nixon was presented by Dr. Adair, as Montgomery's most outstanding citizen. He pointed out the many civic achievements accomplished by Mr. Nixon in presenting him a trophy. In his acceptance Mr. Nixon pledged his untiring support in the efforts to better the condition of negroes in this vicinity.

A total of $308.89 was raised, and after the expenses were paid, $61.47 was donated to Fraternal Hospital and $184.44 to Hale Infirmary. 1-2-44

The committee recommended the following officers for the ensuing year: President, the Rev. H. H. Johnson; vice president, Dr. C. T. Simpson; secretary, Mrs. W. D. Pettus; treasurer, Mrs. B. M. McClain. The newly-elected officers were installed by the retiring president, Prof. T. H. Randall. The benediction was given by the Rev. C. W. Turns.

Atlantans Celebrate The Emancipation Proclamation

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 1-4-44



DR. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON, President of Howard University, Washington, D. C., is pictured above as he delivered the Emancipation Day address at the Atlanta Municipal Auditorium on Saturday, January 1. Over 3,020 Atlantans heard Dr. Johnson's address.—(Signal Corps Photo)

1-4-44

Shown here is Mrs. Clara M. Pitts, noted civic and social worker, receiving the 27 Club's Annual Award at the Atlanta City Auditorium, in connection with the Emancipation Day Celebration, held under the auspices of the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Presenting the award on behalf of the club is Dr. B. E. Mays, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta.

1-4-44

Says Negroes, Poor Whites Are Getting Together

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 1-2-44

Notes Memorable Record of Progress Since Emancipation

By V. W. HODGES

Amid the greying shadows of mid-afternoon, thousands of Atlantans celebrated the beginning of their eighty-first year of freedom here Saturday, as Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, able and eloquent President of Howard University, held up and essayed to them America's unique place in the new world of the common man.

"The occasion which brings us together here today is one from which we should never turn our eyes," said Dr. Johnson. "Our fathers have handed down to us even to this day a song-singing, unbrokable spirit, that at the bottom of their cup of sorrow was the light of a new day," proclaimed the speaker.

PRESENTATIONS OF AWARDS

Preceding Dr. Johnson' message, Dr. B. E. Mays, President of Morehouse College, on behalf of the "27" Club, presented their annual award to Mrs. Clara M. Pitts. "In making this award," said President Mays, "we honor her, her work, devotion and worth to this community." On behalf of the Gate Ciyt Teachers' Association, Dr. X. L. Neal, instructor at the Booker T Washington High School made a presentation of a $500 War Bond to Prof. C. L. Harper, retired principal at the school, for his faithful service to the school and his sympathetic consideration for the students and teachers. 1-2-44

PROCLAMATION READ

Miss Marcella James, student at Clark College and member of its Youth NAACP chapter, read with force and clarity, the Emancipation Proclamation document.

SLAVE SYSTEM AGAINST ALL

"As we gather here, we should rejoice, not as black men, but rejoice also for what the destruction of slavery meant for three and one-half million poor white people of the South, who were deprived of education, of the ballot and of jobs, in common with Negroes," Dr. Johnson stated.

PROBLEM NOT SECTIONAL

The speaker took to task those Negroes who labor under the assumption that all of our enemies are found in the South. "We colored people," he said, "should quit thinking in terms of North and South. All of the people who strove to keep us in slavery were not white men of the South. Those who preached against the slave system were Quakers, North and South; white planters of the South, whose consciences cried against the evils and injustices inherent in the system, and we in our colleges should not cease until we have found every one of these names, and when w have found them, we should name them MEN, not Southerners or Northerners, said the Howard President.

EXTOLS LINCOLN

"It is beautiful to think too, that the Emancipation Proclamation was written by a poor white southerner, Abraham Lincoln, the greatest humanitarian ever to reside in the White House. This beautiful character grows and larger with the years. And 100 years from today Americans, north and south will honor and love him for what he was, and had he lived ,the South would be afar advanced from it is today, for it well-night broke his heart to have to declare war against it," he state.d" 1-2-44

NOTES ACHIEVEMENT

Noting the memorable record of the Negro in his 80 years of freedom, Dr. Johnson pointed to the progress of the Negro in education, in labor, industry and in politics.

PROBLEMS THE SAME

Dr. Johnson declared that the poor southern white man are beginning to learn that their problems are the same; that the Negro has never done anything to make the latter's bed difficult; and today, they are beginning to see with a common eye and a common aim, that they can help to set each other free.

OUTLOOK DARK

Drawing an overall picture of present-day conditions Dr. Johnson deplored the spirit of the railroads and the railroad Brotherhoods in defying the directive against discrimination of Negro firemen; pointed to the attitude of many white news editors and leaders who think that the time is not quite ripe for Negroes to plea for white America to take its foot from their neck and yet, Dr. Johnson said, 'it wiggle when your feet are on hi is always proper for a man to wiggle when your feet are on his neck."

AMERICA HOLDS UNIQUE PLACE 1-2-44

'America, with her great reservoir of natural resources, with her tremendous productive capacity, greater than any nation in the world, holds a unique position among the Nations provided only that she will begin to think in terms of world leadership. Failing in this, it will be left then to Russia to unite the common peoples of the earth. But if the American white man were as wise as he is powerful, he would say to the colored people of this country, 'you colored men there on Guadalcanal burying your dead, fighting that we might live: you colored Americans, by faith in us, you have wisely exercised the ballot

1-2-44

OVER $700 REPORTED

Preceding the address, Attorney A. T. Walden made a spirited appeal for memberships, following

Members of the 40-piece Drum and Fife Corps, stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., who took a prominent and colorful role in the mammoth parade preceding the Emancipation Day celebration, held at the Atlanta City Auditorium Saturday, January 1.—(Signal Corps Photo) 1-4-44

EVELYN HANNA

Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia

'Mancipation Day

June 4, 1944

In a Georgia Town

6-4-1944

For more than a week past they have been returning from Detroit, Chicago and other northern cities to visit their people in Thomaston, the only town in Georgia and perhaps in the whole south where colored folk still celebrate their emancipation. In spite of travel difficulties and the fact that many are in the armed services or doing war work, the largest number in several years gathered here on Monday, May 29. Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia

By 10 o'clock the photographer back of Freeman's pharmacy was doing a very good business producing pictures in "one minute flat," some with a white border showing the United States flag in one corner, others with a gray border saying, "Remember Me"—for fifteen cents. Sometimes two boys wearing zoot suits sit together or a stout matron in navy blue sheer with touches of lingerie poses with her baby.

Down the streets parade twin girls wearing outfits of lilac, lilac dresses, hats and felt bags; but the majority of the young girls wear slack suits, high-heeled shoes and flowers in their hair. Only occasionally is there an old-fashioned "mammy" wearing a clean starched gingham dress and black stockings; and there are simply no sunbonnets at all.

From the tiniest, toddling pickaninny to palsied grandfathers "old and grey and full of sleep," they take in the town, pausing on street corners to greet Cousin Sallie who has come over from Talbot county, or Aunt Judy from Meriwether with the stairsteb brood of her unplanned parenthood. They buy drinks from Master Walter Jones whose father has let him set up a "red lemonade" stand in front of his store, and a buxom grandmother says she hasn't been very well this past year on account of "the high blood." But Pa, now, just look at him carrying on over there, cackling and slapping his sides fit to kill, like he thought he was 16. And that's Mary Lou in the bright green slacks with the straight hair and ear-bobs, can't do nothing with that girl, though she's smart in her books—studies algebra and French and things like that.

When the special Central of Georgia buses come in at 10:30, the sidewalks begin to spill over, and the taxis fly back and forth between town and Lincoln Park (the colored folks' subdivision) where the exercises will be held. Already there are dozens of cars parked near the pine grove where the platform has been set up, and the red dust never has a chance to settle but remains suspended in the air until late afternoon.

FISH AND LEMONADE

Up the road a bit, before a private dwelling—or perhaps it is a tea room—there's a sign in red ink, "Stop Now—And Eat Hot Fish, Chicken Salad and Lemon Ade."

Back in town the white people are waiting for the parade and at about 12:30 the first notes of music are heard. Up Bethel street and, later, Railroad street it comes, led by a flag bearer. Next there is a figure on horseback, then a two-wheeled hay cart with several passengers. Now the Boy Scouts march past, khaki-clad, with red bandannas about their necks, and there appear to be about 30 of them.

The music-makers are next: in a large truck with a piano pushed back against the wall there are dozens of passengers singing "God Bless America." There is a second truck, also jammed and spilling over, and then there are private cars, all decorated with flags and streamers of red and blue bunting. Next is a bright red "motor-scoot" making quite enough noise to satisfy its several occupants and the blue-clad boy on the fender, and it is followed by still more private cars.

The parade moves on out North Center street to Lincoln Park where the speaking may already be in progress. "Professor" Levi Sherman who has been painting houses in Thomaston ever since anyone can remember is master of ceremonies and the speaker of the day is a local minister from one of the colored churches. There's a spiritual, "And Are We Yet Alive," other songs by the Jubilee Four and the Lincoln Park Gospel Four Quartet, a welcoming address, and "remarks" are made by various officials.

When an announcement is made regarding the big baseball game to be played in East Thomaston at 4, the crowd cheers heartily. It's a pretty good-sized crowd now, maybe between two and three thousand persons are collected in the pine grove just off the highway, and the men who are selling bottled drinks and sandwiches just can't hand them out and make change fast enough.

In the hollow it is almost unbearably hot, the thundershowers promised by the weatherman have not come; and to the policemen who are there to keep order, the crowd looks like a million brilliantly colored ants, swarming around. 6-4-44

THE LUNCH

The "lunch" is a far cry from the old days when dinner was spread on many long tables and every family brought huge baskets of home-cooked food: cakes, fried chicken, pies, hams, salt-rising bread, peach pickles, plum sauce, huckleberry jam. They came in wagons then, starting from their homes long before daylight, the old people sitting in cane-bottomed chairs, wearing sunbonnets, clean calicos, suits with peg-top trousers, stiff black taffetas and broadcloths given them by their white folks, and bringing gifts of fresh berries, eggs, plums or jam to their white friends in town.

The Macon & Birmingham Railroad ran special trains then; the plow was left in the field for hundreds of miles around, ironing was laid aside, and no one but the dying stayed at home. In town taxis had to crawl through the congested streets while their barkers shouted through megaphones, "Everybody rides, nobody walks," and thousands of pedestrians calmly went their way. For the merchants it was a busier day than any of the Christmas season. Long before night the colored girls put on the evening dresses they would wear to the dances and walked through town—with their day-length slips underneath; there was always a big ball on "The Twenty-Ninth."

Why the twenty-ninth? Nobody knows. President Lincoln made his famous Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, and decreed that it should go into effect on January 1, 1863. The first recorded celebration in Thomaston occurred on May 29, 1876: perhaps a mistake in the date was made, and the observance was intended for federal memorial day; at any rate a volley was fired in the early morning hours, much to the bewilderment of the white people, and there were a few colored people on the streets. Three years later it was going great guns. Among the early participants one figure stood out, George Starling, an ex-slave. Of striking height and dignity, he wore a suit of gaily printed calico and a tall hat woven of bull rushes. As the years passed, the day called for high silk hats and swallow-tailed coats; later for balloons, popcorn, walking canes and other souvenirs. The Twenty-Ninth ain't what it used to be. But it is still a pretty big occasion.

19-1944

Maryland

Rep. Dawson Bee Emancipation Chicago, Ill Day Speaker

1-9-44

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6—(ANP)—Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago will be the principal speaker at the 81st anniversary exercises of the signing of the Emancipation proclamation at Bethel A. M. E. church Sunday at 3 p. m. The celebration is under auspices of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Maryland, and Willard W. Allen, grand master, will preside.

The Illinois congressman will be introduced by Congressman Daniel Ellison of the 4th Congressional district of Maryland. Greetings will also be brought by Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin of Baltimore, Gov. Hebert R. O'-Connor of Baryland, and Sen. George L. Radcliffe, also of Maryland. William Pickens of the war finance division, treasury department, will make an appeal for support of the fourth war loan drive.

19-1944

New York

At Emancipation Celebration

Daily Worker—New York, N.Y. 1-4-44

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten (pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, Brooklyn), chairman, and Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, who introduced Davis, at a Negro-white celebration, in Carnegie Hall Sunday night, of the 81st anniversary of President Lincoln's signing the Emancipation Proclamation.

—Daily Worker Photo

Unity Rally Marks 'Emancipation'

Daily Worker—New York, N.Y. 1-4-44

The 81st anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was celebrated Sunday night in Carnegie Hall by a Negro-white goodwill rally at which various religious groups and political parties pledged unity against the common enemy.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, introduced by Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, said the Tehran conference "wrote an international emancipation proclamation" and cited the fights for passage of the anti-poll tax bill and the soldiers' vote bill as "two tremendous tasks" facing progressives in the United States Congress. He urged that Senator James Meade be bombarded with demands to call up the anti-poll tax bill for a vote.

"Tell Senator Meade," he said, "that you expect him and other supporters of the anti-poll tax bill to vote 'No' every time it comes up and its enemies motion to table or postpone action on it." 1-4-44

Councilman Benjamin Davis, introduced by Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, condemned current attacks on Jews "with all my power and all my strength" and declared that such attacks arose from the fact not only that America First and Ku Klux Klan groups are allowed to operate in New York, but also because "a confessed fascist" is kept on the police force. Mr. Davis pledged that as Councilman he would represent "all the people."

GARDEN RALLY IN MARCH

Saul Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Greater New York CIO Industrial Council, revealed, in the course of a speech, that his organization was the first labor union in the United States to write into its constitution a recognition of its obligation to the community in which it worked. He read the following sentence as a pledge which the Council will vote to adopt at its first 1944 meeting this week:

"To weld all people in the community into a united front for the advancement of democracy, equality of justice and a free and decent life for all." 1-4-44

Mr. Mills told Dr. Thomas S. Harten, chairman of the meeting and general chairman of the series of Goodwill and Unity programs that began in Brooklyn on Thanksgiving night, that the CIO was putting into daily practice the very ideals for which the program strove.

Dr. Harten said that Sunday night's rally was a "warming up" for a mammoth good-will rally in Madison Square Garden March 2.

Robeson Hails Negro Growth

PM—New York, N.Y. 1-3-44

Paul Robeson, in an Emancipation Day address over the NBC network, asserted that the only argument for continual denial of full rights to Negroes can be "the argument of fascism," the doctrine that holds that "there is a master race which must enslave and keep enslaved so-called backward and inferior peoples."

Robeson put the question, "Are the Negroes a backward people?" and answered:

"We are 13,000,000 who, in spite of high hurdles, and the heavy, restraining hands of those who lack belief and faith in the political expediency of democracy, have, in the broad tides of national growth, learned the new civilization, reduced illiteracy to less than 15 per cent, put 60,000 of their children in colleges this year, developed professional men and women, scientists, poets, musicians, and artists, acquired nearly a million homes, 70,000 businesses, and individual skills sufficient to carry on, when prejudices have been overruled, a high standard of industrial production. Six hundred thousands of these workers are a part of organized labor and a similar number serve eagerly in the armed forces of the Nation."

Marcantonio to Talk At Emancipation Rally

Daily Worker—New York, N.Y. 1-1-44

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Judge Nathan R. Sobel, Hon. Henry J. Richardson, Jr., former member of the Indiana State Legislature, are some of the speakers at the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, Jan. 2, called by the Inter-racial Good Will Committee.

This is the second in a series of mass meetings to bring about a closer understanding and mutual appreciation between peoples of all races and creeds.

"We must climb the ladder of progress together—united," declared the Rev. Thomas S. Harten under whose inspiration the group was formed and who will chair the Sunday meeting. 1-1-44

The meeting called "A New Emancipation" will also hear the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Saul Mills, executive Secretary of the City CIO Council; Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Councilman-elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Hon. James Pemberton, Harold Burton, Councilman-elect Michael Quill and Shirley Graham of the Inter-Racial and Good Will Committee.

Mrs. Helen Ficktenbaum, the mother Congressman Rankin ridiculed when she visited Washington in connection with the Soldier Vote Bill, will also be on the platform.

"The Good Will Chorus" which has been organized and trained by Hall Johnson will sing the beautiful traditional songs of the American Negro, and a young talented Negro violinist Bernard Lee Mason will play for the gathering.

NEW YORK HAS EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION IN CARNEGIE HALL

Bee—Chicago, Ill. 1-16-44

By CARL DITON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. (ANP)—"Star-Spangled Banner" and spirituals with incidental solos for both male and female voices: "Go Down, Moses", "Certainly, Lord," "O! Freedom," "In Bright Mansions" and "In That Great Gittin' Up Mornin'." 1-16-44

There was one element that was conspicuously absent from the meeting attractive—which sponsored the celebration, presided, and added much levity in his characteristic fashion to an otherwise serious occasion. The declaiming of Lincoln's proclamation by Mary Helen Carnegie hall, breaking away, as it were, from the annual custom of leaning heavily on the church for spectator space. The purpose of the meeting was to stimulate "goodwill and unity" among all Americans and to center public attention on a future mammoth meeting at Madison Square Garden to be held March 2.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, executive secretary of the Americans and to center public

namely, that there were many speakers, each of which made challenging state-

19-1944

North Carolina

Negro Emancipation Observed In Durham With Full Program

Durham, N. C. Herald

Prof. Rayford Logan Addresses Audience At Colored Church

January [illegible] 1944

Prof. Rayford Logan of Howard University yesterday morning told a gathering of local Negro citizens at the White Rock Baptist Church that "the time has arrived for emancipated Negroes to move forward to what is transpiring in this emancipation."

The occasion of his address to the group was the annual observance of Emancipation Day celebrated by local colored persons.

Professor Logan reviewed the history of the enslavement of Negro persons and concluded that "no race has escaped slavery."

The topic of his address was the "International Aspect of Emancipation and Freedom." He told his large audience that "we are globularly connected and our tasks must take into consideration what is happening in Rumania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Egypt, Australia, India, and the islands of the Pacific."

"This will determine," he said, "whether boys and girls in the school patrols and Scouts will be in war about 20 years from now.

"I wish for the Chinese, the Indians and the Jews their full liberation," he continued, "but I am not counting upon them to lift one finger for the liberation of Negroes."

Prior to the program at the church, a police-escorted parade was held, beginning at 10 A. M.

During the program, the audience sang the national Negro anthem, and Dr. J. A. Valentine, pastor of St. Joseph's A. M. E. Church, read the scripture for the service.

Dr. C. E. McLester, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, offered a prayer and later, President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was read.

The speaker was introduced by Dean Albert L. Turner of the North Carolina College for Negroes, who in turn was presented by Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Progress Of Race Cited In New Bern Emancipation Day Talk

Journal + Guide. Norfolk, Va.

1-15-44

NEW BERN, N. C.—Remarkable strides in 80 years of the Negro's freedom were outlined by the Rev. I. B. Turner, pastor of St. Peter's AME Zion Church, New Bern, who delivered the Emancipation Day oration here Jan. 1 on a program sponsored by the Negro Civic League.

Speaking from the subject, "The Possibilities of Man," Rev. Mr. Turner said in the eyes of many we still carry the stigma inferiority placed upon the race as a result of 250 years of slavery which placed them in a lower social, economic, and political position.

He saw in present day conditions an attempt by certain elements of the white race to keep the Negro in what they thought should be a low state, but admonished his hearers that their sacred duty was to ever keep their eyes set on greater achievements and a full participation in the American way of life.

The speaker noted that, by the last census, Negroes owned 232,000 farms aside from other property, and that 420,000 were engaged in business professions or were skilled and semi-skilled.

EDUCATION

With pride, he pointed out that the illiteracy rate had been reduced to 16.3, and that more than 2,200,000 children were in school, 20,000 in colleges, and more than 2,000 were graduated from colleges each year. 1-15-44

He advised against what was termed a tendency on the part of the race to imitate white people and urged a full program to build the economic, cultural, and spiritual life of the race within itself.

Rev. Mr. Turner urged the full support of Negro businesses in New Bern and throughout the nation

FREEDOM DAY DELEGATE

Times- New York, N.Y.

C. H. Tobias Is Named by Dewey —Philadelphia Ceremony Feb. 1

1-4-44

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Jan. 3—Channing H. Tobias of New York was named today by Governor Dewey as the official delegate of New York State to the National Freedom Day exercises, to be held Feb. 1 at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in commemoration of the adoption of the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Senior secretary of the Colored Department of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations since 1923, Mr. Tobias was a Professor of Political Literature at Paine College in Georgia, his alma mater, before entering the service of the Y. M. C. A. in 1911. 1-4-44

Long active in movements fostering interracial cooperation, he has served in recent years as a member of the national advisory committee on Selective Service and as a member of the Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation. He lives at 35 West 10th Street.

Pastor Heads Emancipation Exercises

Courier.
Pittsburg, Pa.
1-1-44

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Rev. J. D. Rucker, chairman of the Emancipation committee of the Rock Hill, S. C., Negro Business league has announced that an Emancipation program will be held at the Emmett Scott high school on January 1, 1944, commencing at 11 a.m. Dr. Rucker, pastor of Mt. Prospect Baptist church and Prof. of religious education at Friendship college, is the newly elected dean of methods of the department of Religious Education of the State Sunday School and B. T. U. convention. He is a graduate of Benedict college and earned his M.A. degree at Howard university.

Emancipation Day Fittingly Observed Here

UNDER AUSPICES COLORED MINISTERS' ALLIANCE

South Pittsburg, Tenn., Hustler
January 6, 1944

Large Audience at Baptist Church Sing "Lift Every Voice and Sing," and 'Sainted' Lincoln's Proclamation Read With Emphasis—Other News.

By Ella McElroy

Under the auspices of the Ministers' Alliance, Emancipation Day was fittingly observed at the Baptist church. Rev. J. Ingram was at his best as master of ceremonies. "Lift Every Voice and Sing" was sung by the audience, Mrs. Abagail Cope, pianist. The Proclamation by the Sainted Abraham Lincoln which gave freedom to 4,000,000 Negro slaves in 1863 was read with emphasis by Miss Dollie Stephen. His famous speech at Gettysburg was given by Miss Izora Hyatt. Appropriate remarks on the celebration of this memorable day, January 1st were given by Prof. M. M. Burnett and Dr. W. J. Astrapp. Today there are 15,000,000 Negroes in America, and thousands are outstanding in every avenue of life. Rev. D. J. Tate presented Rev. Ed Angel who was the guest speaker in Chattanooga at the auditorium last year. He highly entertained the audience. He spoke of the Jews, the Greeks, the Romans and their contribution for civilization. He emphasized the coming of Negroes to America in a Dutch ship in 1619, sold as slaves and worked hard 250 years. Since freedom he continues to sing and never fails to answer present for service, in tilling the soil, building roads, and serving the country in every way to help make America the best place to live.

The fine address by Senator W. M. Cameron at the unveiling of the service flag at the Baptist church is still a topic for conversation. We are very grateful for the message of encouragement and good will to begin the New Year.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Joiner came Sunday to visit his dear grandmother, Mrs. Malissa Hightower, who is very sick.

Mesdames Gertrude Douglass and Dollie Stephen are out again after a slight attack of flu. Mrs. Douglass presided at the City-wide missionary meeting at the Primitive Baptist church Monday afternoon. Officers were elected. A welfare committee was appointed to look after anyone in need of service during the cold weather. The meeting closed with a New Year's plate social. All the delicacies of the season were enjoyed.

Mrs. Velma Watson and little Bobby Colie are visiting relatives in Massolin, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps had for their guests during the holidays, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Phelps from Indianapolis.

Mrs. Christine Cooley, of Buffalo, N. Y., was at home for the holidays.

Miss Rosa Lee Wooten who is successfully teaching in the public school in Manchester spent the holidays with her parents and enjoyed the presence of her brother, James, from Springfield, Ohio.

Mrs. Clara Mitchell Dennis left last week for Detroit to join her husband who has a good job in a defense plant.

Samuel Baines of Memphis visnted his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Baines, during the holidays. His parents are pioneer citizens of South Pittsburg. They have reared a large family of boys and girls. They are respected as honest, industrious people. At present they are indisposed and unable to work.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hart and their charming granddaughter, Margaret, were spend - the - day guests of relatives in Chattanooga during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Green, of Chattanooga, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Waite last Friday evening.

Miss Hellen Page of Detroit came Sunday to spend a few days visiting her devoted grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stapler, and other relatives and friends. She is doing well in the motor city and plans to make it her home for the duration.

Miss Lillian Mobley of Chattanooga was the guest of her parents during the holidays. She worshipped at the Baptist church Sunday morning.

Miss Dahlia Kinley, left Sunday for Russelville, Ala., where she is teaching in the city school.

Hugh Cargyle of Chattanooga was a welcome visitor at the Baptist church Sunday morning, accompanied by his niece, Miss Hattie Hyatt, who is an honor student of Swift Memorial College.

Weldon Barnett has returned to Cincinnati after a very pleasant visit with his sister, Mrs. Lemor Marbury and family. He was guest of honor at the birthday party of his lifelong- friend, James Mack, who received many useful presents.

The following students were home for the holidays and added a round of pleasure in social circles: Miss Grace Springs, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.; Harold Buchanan, A. & I. State College, Nashville; Miss Julia Fults, Tullahoma; Misses Mildred Hale, Dorothy Mobley, Hattie Hyatt and Wilma Atkins and sister, Swift Memorial College.

K. C. PRELATE DELIVERS EMANCIPATION ADDRESS

The Plaindealer - Kansas City, Kansas
1-7-44

Memphis, Tenn.—The citizens of big Memphis turned out last Sunday afternoon to Collins Chapel church to take part in Emancipation Day celebration. Dr. A. W. Womack, who is regarded as a great leader, presided over the program in which many participated. Among them were: Dr. Williams of the Baptist church, Mrs. Lucy Campbell, one of the foremost women of the race; Mrs. Mary Murphy, prominent teacher and civic worker; Drs. N. T. Walker W. S. Martin and W. B. at Collins Chapel.

The meeting commemorated the issuing by President Lincoln of the emancipation proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863. Mary Murphy read the proclamation, and Lucy Campbell praised statesmen and educators of the state who have helped the race develop during the last 81 years.

The group adopted a resolution containing the ideas set forth in the talk by Bishop Hamlett, who urged good will and unselfish cooperation between white citizens and Negroes.

"Negroes riding street cars and city buses are urged to use seats given them by law," Bishop Hamlett said, "and at the same time white riders should do likewise. When vacancies occur, if white citizens will move up front and Negroes to the rear to their respective places, they will be exercising good citizenship and good will." 1-7-44

Bishop Hamlett stressed that consideration and tolerance toward each other's rights would prove beneficial to both groups. Young. The principal address was brought by Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett of Kansas who spoke on "Finding a Strategy in Building Good Will." The following comment on the meeting was made by the Memphis Commercial Appeal, leading white daily of the Mid-South:

"With our relatives, sons and husbands in the Southwest Pacific, Europe and Africa fighting to liberate subjugated nations, here at home we have no time to be fighting among ourselves."

This statement was voiced yesterday by Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett of Kansas City, Kan., presiding bishop over Tennessee of the C. M. E. Church, at a meeting of Memphis Negroes holding a good will and emancipation celebratio

Great Emancipation Day Message Given By Dr. W. H. Borders

Globe - Nashville, Tenn. 1-7-44

Splendid Music By Band And Local Talent Helped Make Januarry 3rd Celebration Brilliant Affair; Fine Tribute To Slaves Made By Rev. S. S. Morris, Jr.

come out" and make up this huge audience, contribute their presence. Publishing Board, with the thirty and listen to the address as well as to all the apologies offered during the band had rendered four numbers on the program. There evening. At 7:45 pers on the outside in a kind of a day School Congress band concert. The boy scouts the National Baptist opened the center doors and the

The observance of the Emancipation Proclamation was held in the Nashville on Monday night of this week in the main auditorium of the St. John A. M. E. Church, located at the corner of Eighth and Charlotte Avenues. The lowering clouds, rain of Sunday and Monday, the damp, cloudy atmosphere, failed to dampen the ardor of Nashville citizens who had determined to laud from the

procession marched in. When they reached the pulpit the boy scouts turned to the right and marched back into the entrance, where they resumed their position as ushers, and in the distribution of the programs. The Congress Band marched to the left, just opposite the pulpit, and resumed the rendition of their numbers. At 7:55 the master of ceremonies invited all the participants on the program to come forward. In that way he was able to ascertain any absentees, and thus filled these vacancies in advance.

Promptly at eight o'clock the Sunday School Congress Band played "America", while the congregation stood, then Rev. G. E. O. Whitehurst read from Exodus 20, which was the call for worship. The huge Goodwill Chorus under the direction of Dr. W. S. Elkington, Jr., sang "Lift Every Voice and Sing"; Rev. J. B. Ridley offered invocation; this was followed by the reading of Isaiah 40th chapter by Rev. F. D. Coleman; then a saxophone solo was rendered by Mr. Russell Turner, who was accompanied by Miss Georgella Downey; the Goodwill Chorus rendered another selection, which was followed by a selection from the brass band. 1-7-44

The speaker was presented by Rev. R. C. Barbour, who gave the audience a brief history of the attainments of the Rev. Borders, the pastor of Greater Wheat Street Baptist Church in Atlanta, Ga. When Dr. Barbour had finished his presentation the master of ceremonies had the entire congregation to rise, then Dr. Borders began his address, which, according to the hundreds and hundreds in the audience, was one long to be remembered. He spoke to all the people in their own language. The smallest child present, the oldest person in the audience, in fact, everyone was thrilled, gripped and held for the fifty minutes that he told of the condition of fourteen millions of people surrounded by one hundred and ten millions of the smartest people in the world. Then he gave a recipe for our advancement, our building securely our Americanism, our race solidarity, and how we could lift ourselves by our own boot straps. Then followed a prayer by Rev. J. T. Ridley; the Goodwill Singers rendered another one of their splendid numbers; this was followed by a testimonial to ex-slaves by Rev. S. S. Morris, Jr. The closing remarks were made by Rev. Jesse Jai McNeil, then the offering, followed by "The Star Spangled Banner" by the Sunday School Congress Band. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. A. Bennett. 1-7-44

Mr. C. M. Cooper, the Field Executive of Boy Scouts, was the chief usher, assisted by his boys.

TRIBUTE PAID TO FORMER SLAVES

Rev. S. S. Morris, Jr., Told of their Struggles, their Accomplishments and their Surmounted Obstacles.

Tribute was paid to the former slaves who were benefited by the Emancipation Proclamation issued by former President Abraham Lincoln, in a forceful address delivered by Dr. S. S. Morris, Jr., in the main auditorium of St. John A. M. E. Church on last Monday night. The young educator, former instructor at Wilberforce, and now pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. Church in this city, is the son of Dr. S. S. Morris, Sr., the secretary of the Allen Christian Endeavor League of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The celebration not only commemorated the Emancipation Proclamation, but paid tribute to former slaves, those who have survived since those years of bondage, and since the shackles were cut loose and they became American citizens. They are fast passing away, their ranks are being steadily depleted by the grim, reaper death. In the affair Monday night, words, the choicest that could be found in the English language, were used in complimenting their career, in eulogizing their record as citizens, and in pointing out how they had struggled onward and upward, without educational advantages and higher training; yet they advanced, took hold upon life, reared large families, built churches, homes, purchased farms, established businesses, made an enviable record in the political world, sending members of their group from the humblest places in political life in their city offices, to which they were elected on up to members of the County Court, City Council, State Legislature, members of Congress and up to the U. S. Senate.

The message was not a lengthy one, but there was meat in it of which the young people of this day may find just cause to be proud of their ancestors.

The committee on ex-slaves reported that up to New Year's Day, January 1st, the following were still alive: Rev. Levey Butler, 1415 Harding St.; Mrs. Mary Venerable, 1818 Albion St.; Mrs. Fannie Ware, 2020 Tenth Avenue, South; Rev. R. C. Reid, 1711 Cockrill St.; Mrs. Anna Alford, J. B. Knowles Home; Mrs. Palmyra Claybrooks, J. B. Knowles Home; Thomas Carter, 519 Ash Street; Mrs. Coger, 29th Avenue and Clifton Rd.; Mrs. Kitty Davis, No. 5 Garden St.; Mrs. Davis, c/o Rev. Tyrne, 14th Avenue, South; Mrs. Lucy Dixon, 125 Overton St., near 11th Avenue, South; William Gildon, J. B. Knowles Home; James Grant, 126 Greene St.; Mrs. Martha Harrison, c/o Morris Weinbergs, Hillsboro Rd.; George Hill, Brentwood, Tenn.; Letisia Jackson, J. B. Knowles Home; Eliza Jennings, 28½ North 6th St.; John Lawrence, 1535 12th Avenue, North; Jim Lewis, 628 Woods St.; Mr. Pleas Morton, 2202 Batavia St.; Mrs. Harriett Matthews, 97 N. 7th St.; Mrs. Bettie Mallory, J. B. Knowles Homes; Mrs. Belle McCloskey, 3810 Hillsboro Road, c/o Mrs. Blackwood; George Perry, 6th Avenue, North; Rev. Pendleton, Whites Creek Pike; Mrs. Emma Smith, J. B. Knowles Home; Mrs. Clara Williams, 1411 Jefferson St.; Josephus Toombs, J. B. Knowles Home; Mother Williamson, 720 8th Avenue, South; Mrs. Lucy White, 509 14th Avenue, N.; Mother Winns, 2810 Centennial Blvd.; Adam Walker, 904 29th Avenue, N.; "Boss" Williams, 239 Hermitage Avenue; Mrs. Sylvia Westmoreland, 32nd Ave. and Torbett; Mother Woods, 1304 11th Ave., S.; Mrs. Harriett Yarbough, 1719 Heiman St.

PRESIDENT OF BISHOP IS EMANCIPATION DAY SPEAKER

Courier-Fitchburg, Mass
1-1-44

DALLAS, Texas—President Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop college will be the 43rd in a line of Emancipation speakers at New Hope Baptist church, San Jacinto, at Central, Friday, December 31, at 8 p. m. The speaker is widely known as an educator and leader in state and national movements and is remembered in Dallas as principal of Booker Washington high school prior to his acceptance of Bishop's presidency.

The men of New Hope church have sponsored the Emancipation celebration for almost half a century. The event long ago took on community-wide aspects and every year finds new groups added to the audience.

GALA BANQUET 1-1-44

A banquet, also sponsored by the Men's League and Central Forum, will follow the Emancipation meeting. The watch meeting service will begin at 11 o'clock and continue into the New Year.

There will be no admission charges to the Emancipation celebration and all are cordially invited to attend and hear the address by President Rhoads and other inspiring numbers on the program. C. A. Walton, president of the League, and James S. White, chairman of Emancipation committee, are in charge of arrangements.